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THE
KELSEY NURSERIES

(INCORPORATED)



**ST. JOSEPH
MISSOURI**

Just About Ourselves--Our Business Methods



IT WAS in 1860 that The Kelsey Nurseries were begun on a small tract of ground in what was then the outskirts of St. Joseph. Year by year the business grew and the acreage planted to fruit stocks increased with the demands for the trees. But this growth, like that of the sturdy oak in the forest, was slow, steady and secure, as our policy has always been "Quality First."

The stock produced by The Kelsey Nurseries, Incorporated, G. L. Welch, Manager, always has been of the foremost quality in size, vigor, form and variety. It has



G. L. Welch

been the rigid adherence to this policy that has enabled it to make its slow, steady growth, until now over 500 acres of the finest land under the sun is devoted exclusively to the production of nursery stock.

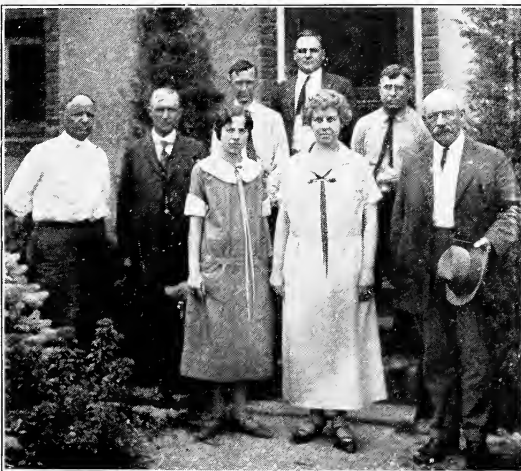
Since 1914, The Kelsey Nurseries has been managed by G. L. Welch, a nurseryman of lifelong experience in the growing and sale of trees and plants. Under his management the only policy of this firm is that, quality must stand first in all of our products. Every fruit tree, vine or ornamental shrub must be of the very finest quality it is possible to produce.

Our Nursery is located on the internationally famous loess soil of the Missouri River. This soil is very remarkable in the evenness of its texture, its tremendous depth, its exceptional fertility and adaptation to tree growth. Nowhere in all the world is there a finer, better soil for any agricultural purpose, and particularly for the highly specialized needs of the nurseryman. Because of this, together with our rigid policy of "Quality First," when you obtain trees or plants

from The Kelsey Nurseries, you are assured of getting trees that have been produced under the very best conditions, and therefore full of vigor and sure to grow.

As a result of his extensive experience in the nursery business, Mr. Welch has surrounded himself with a staff of equally experienced and skillful men for the several important departments of the business—the propagation, cultivation, digging, grading and packing of "Quality First" nursery stock. Every activity and operation in the production of our trees and plants is done under the watchful eye of an expert.

While we are very proud of the splendid quality we are able to produce in the trees and plants that we offer, we are equally proud of the splendid storage and packing house. This is a frost-proof, hollow-tile and concrete structure covering a little more than one acre of ground. A railroad switch track is at one side of this building, and makes it possible for us to let all shipments go forward under the most satisfactory conditions.

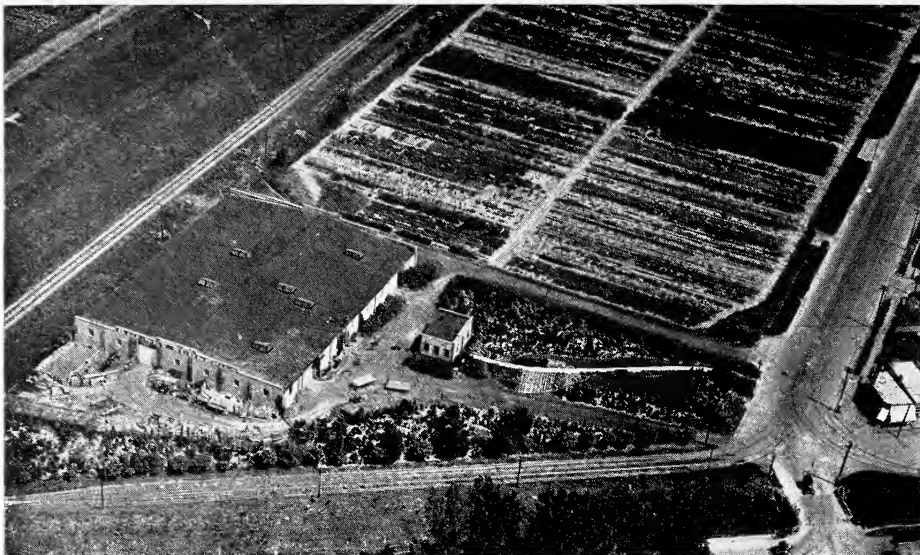


G. L. Welch and some of his assistants

We want a share of your patronage, and this catalog is presented to you to aid you in selecting the kinds you want. We have taken great pains in preparing the descriptive matter, and while some of the names may appear somewhat unfamiliar, the nomenclature used throughout this book is in accordance with "Standardized Plant Names." We want your order for fruit trees and ornamental plants, and assure you that when you place your order with us, either through one of our salesmen or direct by mail, you will obtain the very best in quality of stock, packed and handled in the best possible manner.

THE KELSEY NURSERIES,

G. L. WELCH, Manager.



A view of our office, packing house and some of our grounds as seen from an aeroplane.

Terms and Conditions of Sale

Terms: Our terms are strictly cash as only in that way is it possible for us to supply the high quality of stock at the prices we ask.

Remittances: These should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Check on your own local bank, and made payable to The Kelsey Nurseries.

Prices: In this catalog we do not indicate prices, but supply them separately. In case you do not have a copy of our latest price list at the time your selection of plants is made, copy will be forwarded to you immediately upon request. We will gladly make special quotations on any list of items in large or small lots.

Grade: In view of our policy of "Quality First," we are particularly careful about the grading of our stock.

Guarantee of Genuineness: While we exercise the utmost diligence to have all of our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that prove untrue to name. We do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for any sum greater than the amount originally paid for the said trees.

Losses and Replacements: All of our stock is in prime condition when it is packed for shipment, and every precaution is taken to have it go forward promptly and reach its destination in the same good condition as it left us. When stock has been received in bad order, claim should be made immediately, either to us or to the transportation company, according to whether the fault is ours or theirs. Our rule governing replacement is at one-half the current retail price.

Errors: Errors should be immediately reported to us as soon as discovered. Adjustment will then be cheerfully made.

Packing: Every care is exercised in the packing of our stock for shipment. "Quality First" is our policy, and as we ship no poor stock, we take every precaution to pack each shipment so that under the usual mail, express and freight conditions, the stock will reach its destination in the same excellent condition it was in when packed.

When Ordering: There is one request we would make to facilitate the correct handling of your order in our office, and that is that you write your name and address plainly, and whether you wish your shipment to be made by mail, express or freight. When the form of transportation is not indicated, we will ship by whatever means will give the quickest service at the least expense.

In ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety plainly so as to avoid errors. In filling orders we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety ordered, to substitute another of equal merit, unless customer writes "no substitution" in order, and recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us as far as possible, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are best adapted to the locality.

We will also fumigate stock when requested to do so, with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas.

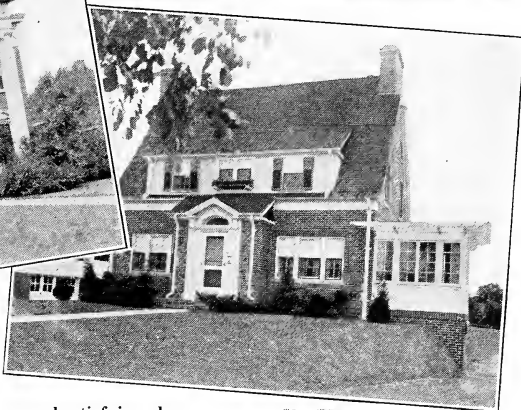
Our Facilities: No nursery firm in the Middle West has facilities superior to ours for the safe and expeditious handling of orders for trees and plants. Our mammoth storage and packing house is thoroughly modern in construction and equipment. Freight shipments, particularly of car load lots, are made right at our door from our own railroad siding. Express and mail shipments are moved out of our packing room on our own trucks several times daily during the rush seasons, direct to the express or Post Office.

Come Visit Us: We want you to come and visit our nurseries at any time. Our grounds and buildings are open every day in the week from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, except on Sundays. We are always glad to conduct our customers and friends through our grounds. If you are a lover of plants, you will find a trip through our nurseries very interesting and instructive, and we want you to come and see us.

Our office and storage building, together with several acres devoted to our production of ornamental plants, is located at the corner of Lake and Alabama Avenues, at the extreme south end of St. Joseph. The Lake Conrady and Hyde Park street cars pass our door every few minutes, as do the Atchison-St. Joseph motor bus lines. The Memorial Highway begins at the Southwest corner of our office grounds, and our firm has furnished American Elms and Shrubs for planting this highway twelve miles out of St. Joseph, which will eventually make it one of the most beautiful roads in the United States.

Some of Our Landscape Work

There is an inborn love in every heart for a home of his own, a place of restful comfort, and where one may hold intimate communion with Nature's Creation.



There is a soul satisfying pleasure in green plants that can be had from nothing else.



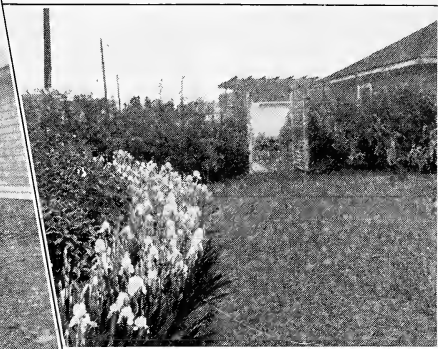
Evergreens soften the sharp angles of buildings and provide a year around touch of green.

How cozy this home looks as it nestles among the shrubs and trees.

Our Landscape Architects will plan your grounds for you, or aid you in the planning, making a detailed sketch, drawn to scale with the name and location of every plant correctly made. Through the use of this service, you will create a picture on your property with all the skill of the artist, engineer and horticulturist combined. This technical service, which we are prepared to offer our customers, is an expression of our interest and desire that you obtain the full beauty from the plants we grow and sell. Our expert Landscape Architects are prepared to make professional calls for consultation and service, to survey your property, to design your planting and to supervise or execute the construction with our own skilled labor. We urge that our customers and clients make full use of this service.



One touch of Nature's Beauty



The home of beauty is not essentially the home of elegant architecture, or the home surrounded by spacious grounds, or the home which boasts of splendid furnishings and tasteful interior decorations. Even a tiny cottage on a cramped lot in a busy city affords an appearance of peace, quiet and beauty, through the tasteful grouping of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The home of stately proportions and refined architecture becomes of greater beauty as its lines are softened by suitably chosen shrubs and clinging vines, or enlivened by brilliant flowers.



In the home of beauty there is to be enjoyed the whisper of the winds through the trees, the sweet perfume of the peony and rose, the glorious colors, the lights and shadows in twig and foliage, the spiritual uplift in the miracle of the changing seasons. It is for such a home the human heart yearns, and all too often does without in fear of a prohibitive, unaffordable cost.

But it is surprising what a wonderful improvement comes from the use of just a few well chosen and arranged plants. Just as the harmony of the interior decorations and furnishings quickly change the bare interior of a room into one of hominess and comfort, so do the gentle touches of nature give beauty, finish and permanence to the exterior.



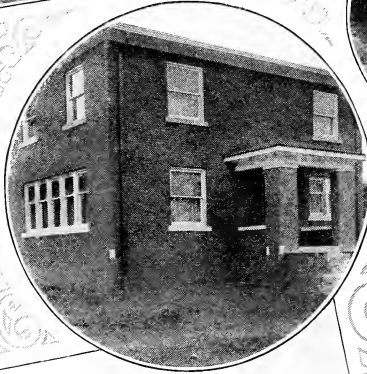
Who would imagine that the pictures on the left show the appearance of these home grounds just a few months before the photographs on the right were made? Yet, such changes are possible through the touch of nature rightly directed.

Such Transformation as it brings

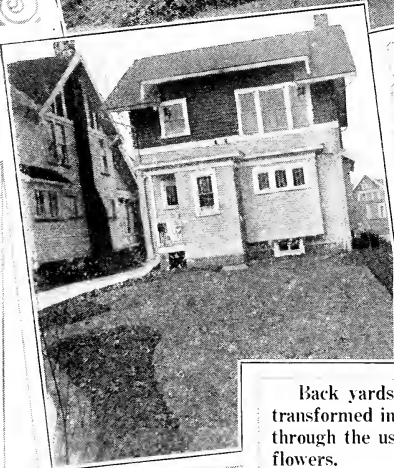
A home should reflect the owners personality, your love of the beautiful, your hospitality and neighborliness and civic pride. Does your home proclaim you?



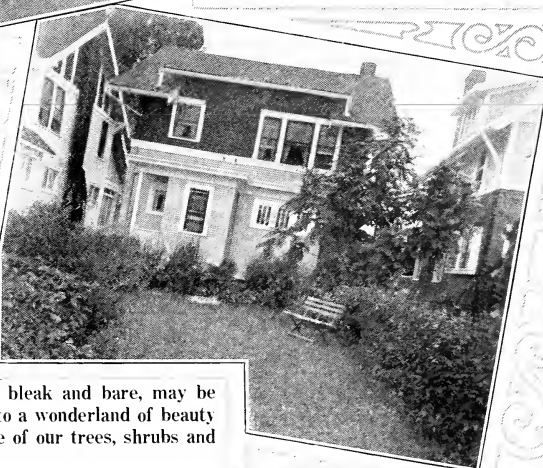
Your grounds may be unsightly when your carpenters are done, but our plants, well placed will make it a beauty spot in a few short weeks.



The attainment of beauty in the home is the work of an artist. It must be intelligently planned and executed. The location of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers should be with due regard to the beauty of the finished picture. The designer in fact must be an artist working with plants and Mother Earth as his pigments and pallet. The attainment of the ideal in home beautification calls for much more than an amateur knowledge of trees and plants. The artistic laying out and tasteful planting of home grounds, parks, play-grounds and cemeteries, requires the same technical skill as does the designing and construction of modern buildings. Indeed, it not infrequently involves even a greater degree of technical skill and knowledge, as the landscape designer must work with living material that is constantly subject to whims and caprices of nature.



Back yards, bleak and bare, may be transformed into a wonderland of beauty through the use of our trees, shrubs and flowers.





American Elms are the most satisfactory trees for street and boulevard planting.

Deciduous Trees

THERE is an untiring loveliness in trees as they continually change with the seasons. At the first breath of spring, the swelling buds open into dainty flowers, often inconspicuous, but none the less beautiful. Then follows the delicate tints of expanding leaves that deepen into the richness of mid-summer greens. The chill of autumn brings new beauty in the myriad of gorgeous hues that come almost overnight. Even in the bleak, cold days of winter there is beauty in bark and twig and form. All of the trees we offer are produced under the most favorable of conditions. Some are seedlings; some are reproduced by budding or grafting, and all are transplanted two or more times to be in the best condition for your use.

ACER *Dasycarpum*—Soft or Silver Maple.

This is the quickest growing and largest of the maples. Its restful shade is much appreciated on the lawn and in the park where its wide spreading head has ample room.

A. *Ginnala*—Amur Maple.

This native of the Orient possesses a distinctly oriental charm. It forms a large shrub or small tree clothed with three-lobed leaves of unusual shape, and produces clusters of long-stemmed, fragrant yellowish flowers.

A. *Negundo*—Box Elder.

Almost as fast growing as the Silver Maple, producing an abundance of shade in very few years. Used for shelter belts because of its quick growth and dense foliage.

A. *Saccharum*—Sugar Maple.

The grandest of the Maples, producing tall, stately trees of greatest beauty. Its foliage in autumn is rich with brilliant tones of orange and lemon. For street and boulevard planting it has few equals.

A. *Platanoides*—Norway Maple.

A round topped tree of beautiful appearance. Foliage of deep, rich green; in shape resembling that of the Sugar Maple.



Sugar Maple

WIER Maple.

Similar to the Silver Maple but more upright in habit of growth, with pendulous branchlets; leaves deeply cleft and shredded. It grows rapidly and makes a very shapely tree.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum—Horsechestnut.

This lovely tree is very conspicuous when in bloom because of its foot-long spikes of white flowers. Plant it on the lawn where it can be seen from your living room windows. Mature trees become 60 or more feet tall.

A. Glabra—Ohio Buckeye.

Very common in the woodlands of the Mississippi valley. Similar to the preceding species in appearance, but making a smaller tree and having less attractive blooms.

AILANTHUS Glandulosa—Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven).

The large pinnate leaves of this tree gives it a tropical appearance, especially on strong, young shoots. Very rapid grower, withstanding smoke and dust better than most other trees. Not affected by insects.

AMYGDALUS Purpurea—Purple Leaf Peach.

A typical peach tree in size and shape, but having leaves of a rich blood red color, and holding its color through the entire summer.

ARALIA Spinosa—Devils-walkingstick.

In the Southern states becomes a tree often 40 feet high. With us rarely attaining half that height, and somewhat shrub-like in form. Leaves very large and finely divided. Flower clusters enormous, plume-like.

BETULA Alba—European White Birch.

Much appreciated for lawn planting be-



Hackberry

cause of the distinctiveness of its white bark. Upright in habit, attaining 60 feet or more.

B. Alba Lacinata.

See Weeping Trees.

CATALPA Bungei—Umbrella Catalpa.

The large heart-shaped leaves and umbrella-like top of this little tree make it a favorite for lawn planting and formal setting.

C. Speciosa—Western Catalpa.

Conspicuous because of its large, broad leaves and massive panicles of white, fragrant flowers. Extensively used for timber plantings. As the wood is very enduring in the ground, it makes fine fence posts, and should be planted on every farm for this purpose.

CASTANEA Dentata—American Chestnut.

In appearance this is one of the cleanest and most majestic of trees. Becomes very large and stately.

CELTIS Occidentalis—Hackberry.

Luxuriant in foliage, and attractive in winter because of its warty bark and massive head of slender twigs. Makes a very large tree, fine for lawn or street planting.

CERCIS Canadensis—American Red-bud.

This is the little native woodland beauty that gives such cheerfulness in spring with its lovely, pink, pea-shaped blossoms before the leaves unfold.



Catalpa Bungei



Russian Olive

CORNUS Floridus—Flowering Dogwood.

This small tree is one of the loveliest of all spring bloomers. The conspicuous white petal-like bracts an inch broad, give to the flower clusters an unequaled loveliness.

CRATAEGUS Coccinea—Thicket Hawthorn.

This charming little tree-like shrub often attains a height of 10 feet and is a bower of beauty when in bloom. It is equally ornamental when loaded with its crimson fruits.

C. Punctata—Dotted Hawthorn.

The spirit of the prairie is reflected in the horizontally spreading branches of this charming tree. Beautiful in appearance at all seasons and makes an ideal nesting place for birds.

C. Crusgalli—Cockspur Thorn.

So named because of its lone, spur-like thorns. One of the most beautiful of all hawthorns, either in flower or fruit.

PAUL'S Double Scarlet Hawthorn.

The most showy of the double flowering thorns. It forms a small tree or large shrub, and its lovely blossoms are of a bright scarlet color, large, full and very double.

DIOSPYROS Virginiana—Common Persimmon.

Very upright in habit, forming a tall, columnar tree of pleasing appearance. It acquires new beauty in autumn when its leaves

fall and its branches bend under their loads of luscious fruits.

ELEAGNUS Angustifolia—Russian Olive.

Becomes a wide spreading tree of moderate height. Conspicuous because of its silvery foliage. Prized for hedges and wind-breaks and a most excellent tree for landscape planting.

FRAXINUS Americana—American Ash.

When mature this tree is of large size and shapely. Its foliage is dark green, lustrous above, whitened beneath. In autumn it changes to the most gorgeous of purple and yellow tones.

GINKGO Biloba—Maidenhair-tree.

So called because of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the maidenhair fern.

GLEDITSCHIA Triacanthos—Common Honey-locust.

Forms a tall, round topped tree of uncommon airiness because of its small leaflets. Very thorny.

G. Triacanthos Inermis—Thornless Honey-locust.

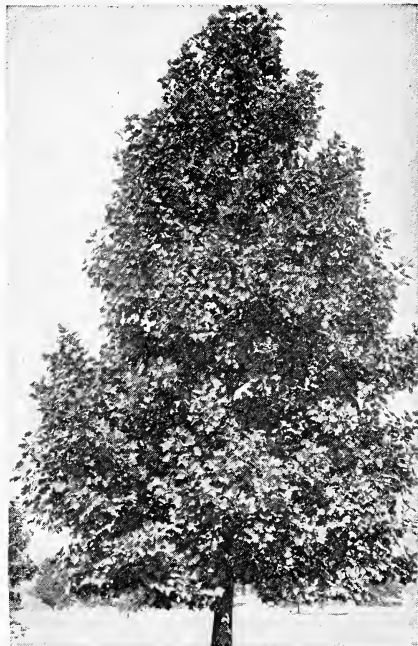
Similar to the preceding, but devoid of thorns, and more desirable for yard planting.

LARIX Europea—European Larch.

Tall, slender trees of light, feathery appearance, resembling an evergreen.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera—Tulip-tree.

A tall, robust tree of magnificent appearance. Leaves of unusual form. The blossoms are tulip-like in shape and size. Showy.



American Ash

MALUS Floribunda—Japanese Flowering Crab.

Small trees of refined character. Blooms profusely, the rose colored buds expanding into pure white flowers.

M. Ioensis—Prairie Crab.

This charming little tree is a mass of beauty in spring when in bloom. Flowers of dainty pink; fragrant. The fruit, although inedible, is deliciously aromatic.

BECHTEL Crab.

Tree similar in shape and habit to the native wild crab apple. Very profuse bloomer; flowers very double, dainty pink and exceedingly fragrant.

MORUS Alba Tatarica—Russian Mulberry.

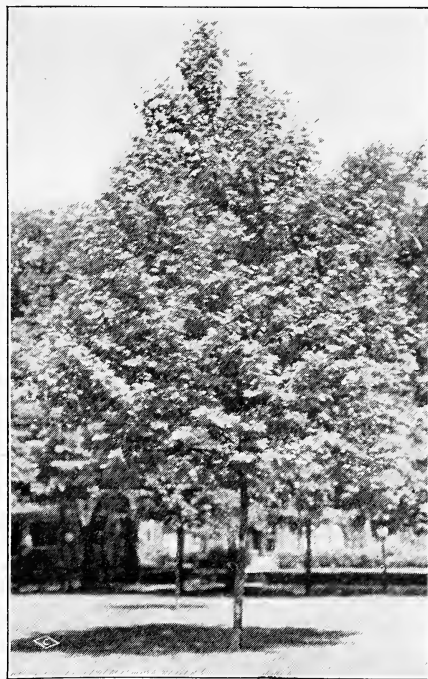
A fast growing, bushy topped tree with small, much lobed leaves. Fruitful. Extensively used for hedges, and may be trimmed as closely as a privet. Excellent for windbreaks and makes durable fence posts.

M. Alba Pendula.

See Weeping trees.

PLATANUS Occidentalis—American Plane-tree (*Sycamore*).

One of the tallest of our native trees. Very shapely; much admired because of its white spotted bark.



American Plane-tree

P. Orientalis—European Plane-tree.

Splendid for street planting, as it is resistant to smoke and dust of cities.

POPULUS Alba—White Poplar (*Silver Poplar*).

This old favorite shade tree is conspicuous because of the silvery undersurface of the leaves. Does well in dry climates; hardy. Very ornamental.

P. Bolleana—Bolleana Poplar.

A very tall, narrow topped tree, shaped like the Lombardy Poplar. Leaves dark green above, white and cottony on the under surface. Much more graceful and attractive in appearance than the Lombardy.

CAROLINA Poplar (*P. eugeni*).

Very strong growing tree of broad, columnar shape. Does not produce the annoying "cotton" of the native cottonwoods.

LOMBARDY Poplar (*P. nigra italica*).

In shape this is the exclamation mark among trees. Its towering spire has an individuality all its own. For tall screens and backgrounds, this tree is admirable.

NORWAY Poplar (*Sudden Sawlog*).

Tree very hardy; is being planted quite extensively in many sections. Similar to Carolina Poplar in growth and appearance, but claimed to be of more rapid growth and retains its size better as it mounts upward, thus producing more lumber. Valuable for street and park planting; also for screens and shelter belts.



Lombardy Poplar



Red Oak

PRUNUS Americana—American Plum.

Native tree, admirable for mass planting. Very showy when in bloom. Fruit is much liked.

P. Othello.

Much admired because of its large, purple leaves and upright habit.

P. Tomentosa—Nanking Cherry.

A compact tree-like bush, producing innumerable white blossoms, each set in a bright red calyx and becoming small, globular, light red, edible fruits.

P. Triloba—Flowering Plum.

Low, bushy, shrub-like trees producing pinkish or white, double flowers.

PURPLELEAF Plum (*Prunus Pissardi*).

Of upright habit with foliage of blood-red hue and maintaining its color throughout the summer.

QUERCUS Macrocarpa—Mossy Cup Oak (*Burr Oak*)

A large tree with wide spreading, round head. Acorns often more than 1 inch in diameter, in a mossy cup.

Q. Palustris—Pin Oak.

Tall, pyramidal shape; foliage luxuriant, glossy green, becoming a medley of colors in autumn. Splendid for street planting.

Q. Rubra—Common Red Oak.

Very large, rapid growing tree producing a wide spreading head. Foliage glossy green, becoming brilliantly colored in autumn.

ROBINIA Pseudoacacia—Common Locust (*Black Locust*).

Tall, narrowly spreading tree of great beauty and fragrance when in full bloom. Flowers in short, drooping, wistaria-like spikes; white. Admirable for lawn planting; extensively used for fence posts, as the wood has great durability in the ground.

SALIX Blanda. See Weeping trees.

S. Discolor—Pussy Willow.

A large shrub or small tree, very popular for all ornamental purposes because of the attractive catkins formed on the branches in early spring.

S. Pentandra—Laurel Willow.

One of the best willows for ornamental planting. Shrubby. Leaves very large, shining; fragrant when bruised.

RUSSIAN Golden Willow (*S. vitellina aurea*).

Much appreciated in landscape planting because of the brilliant lemon yellow color of the twigs. No other tree affords so brilliant a color. Excellent for windbreaks.

SORBUS Aucuparia—European Mountain-ash.

Very showy in late summer because of its huge clusters of bright red fruits. The tree is of small size, shapely, round top. Leaves compound; turning bright yellow in autumn.

S. Quercifolia—Oakleaf Mountain-ash.

A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit, foliage deeply lobed; oak-like in appearance. One of our finest lawn trees.

S. Aucuparia Pendula. See Weeping trees.



American Linden

TILIA Americana—American Linden
(*Basswood*).

A tree of beautiful form and size; admirable for street or lawn planting. Leaves large, round, soft, dull green. The blossoms afford an abundance of nectar for bees, and make delicious honey.

ULMUS Americana—American Elm.

The grandest of all trees for this region. The tall widespreading tops give a beauty to the landscape not attained by any other tree. We have the American elm as seedlings from native trees, and grafted form in the following varieties:

MOLINE Elm.

This is a distinctly attractive type of elm, which we propagate entirely by budding in order that the beauty of the original form may be retained. This variety was introduced by Klehm's Nurseries, Arlington Heights, Ill., from a tree found growing near Moline, Ill. The young tree is very rapid and erect in growth, producing an appearance somewhat like a Lombardy Poplar, with leaves often 6 inches across. The older trees become more spreading, with branches almost horizontal.

VASE SHAPED Elm.

This is another elm which we reproduce entirely by budding, so as to retain the unusually graceful form of the original—a true vase-shaped tree. The young trees are very fast growers, much more so than common seedlings, and all strictly uniform in habit, showing the vase-like habit even in the nursery rows. This variety is much superior to



American Elm

the common seedling elms, and we recommend its use in landscape and boulevard plantings where grace, dignity, uniformity and rapid growth are desired.

Weeping Trees



Tea Weeping Mulberry

BIRCH—Cutleaf Weeping (*Betula alba lacinata*).

A tall tree with white bark and gracefully drooping branches. Leaves deeply cut. A superb lawn tree and always admired.

MULBERRY—Tea Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*).

The long, slender, drooping branches of this tree give it a very unusual and much admired appearance. Prized for lawn planting.

SALIX—Wisconsin Weeping Willow (*S. Blanda*).

These become trees of very large size, with all the beauty of the Babylonian Weeping Willow, but greater hardiness. Will endure the winters of the far north.

S. Niobe Willow.

Similar in habit to the Wisconsin Weeping Willow, but with the bark on twigs and branches of a golden yellow color, giving it a very handsome appearance both summer and winter.

SORBUS—Weeping Mountain Ash (*S. Aucuparia Pendula*).

Small trees of grotesque form, resulting from the peculiar growth of the pendulous branches. If you want something odd in trees, this provides it.



Sugar Maples of 2 and 3-inch Caliper in Our Nursery

Nut Trees for Lawn Planting

IN RECENT years more attention has been given to the growing of nuts, both for home use and markets, than ever before. There are few farms but which contain land, which if planted to nut trees, would pay better than in anything else to which the land could be devoted. The wood of nut trees has large value for commercial purposes, and the nuts produced by the trees, command a very attractive price and return a substantial profit to the grower. As ornamental trees for the lawn or park, there are nut trees of exceptional grace, beauty and merit.

CHESTNUT—*Castanea Americana*.

The American Chestnut is much superior to the European or Japanese kinds, although the nut is not so large in size. Chestnuts come into bearing early and the nuts are sweet, well flavored and delicious. Valuable as a shade tree on the lawn or street.

HAZELNUT.

See page 16.

PECAN—*Hicoria Pecan*.

Pecan culture in the North is still in its infancy, yet with proper care and selection of the hardier types some nuts can be grown quite successfully, and there are some native trees growing and bearing annually good crops of fruit in different parts of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. These nuts are already quite a factor in commerce. Growing in importance yearly in the southern and middle states, where hardy pecan orchards yield handsome profits. After the trees get started they grow rapidly and develop into a large tree. Everyone with ground to spare should plant a few trees.

WALNUTS

BUTTERNUT—*Juglans Cinerea* (*White Walnut*).

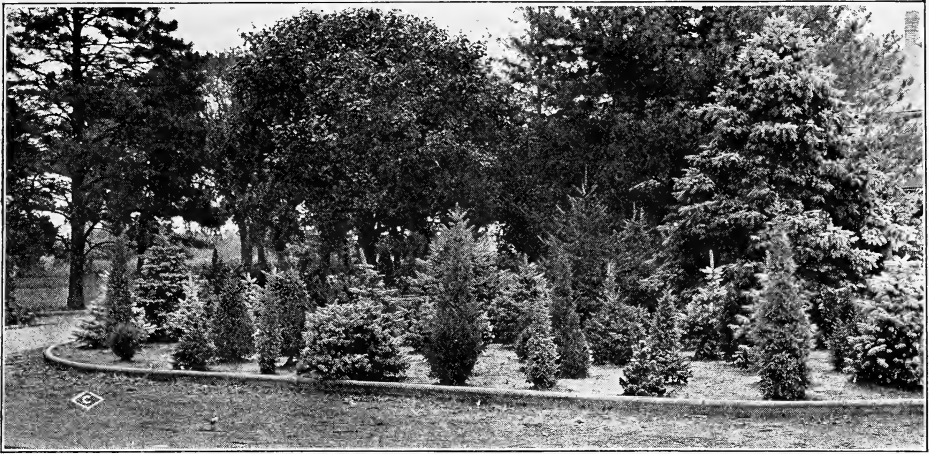
Native tree, much appreciated for its nuts. The nuts are longer than wide, with very rugged, hard, black shells, containing kernels of great richness. The trees are moderately large growers and very shapely.

BLACK Walnut—*J. Nigra*.

No native tree is of greater economic value than the native black walnut. The trees become very large, shapely and make excellent lawn trees. They are of relatively quick growth. As nut producers, they are the best of any in the middle west, and in this region it is doubtful if any nut tree is more appreciated. The rich meat of the black walnut finds extensive use in confections, pastries and general use.

JAPANESE Walnut—*J. Sieboldiana*.

The trees become large and spreading, producing large, compound leaves and producing nuts in large clusters. The nuts are longer than those of the Persian (English) walnut, and rougher. The shell is almost as thick as that of the black walnut; kernel rich and of fine flavor.



Coniferous Evergreens



EVERGREENS possess an elegance, richness and beauty when planted in the intimacy of the home grounds or a formal garden, just as they have in the deep solitudes of the primeval forest. There is a coolness and spicy fragrance about them in the heat of summer; and warmth and beauty in their branches when they are wrapped in the ice and snow of mid-winter storms. All year round, evergreens give life and beauty to your garden picture. They make the best of windbreaks, the most attractive and suitable of garden walls, and foundation plantings of entrancing beauty at all seasons.

JUNIPERUS Communis Suecia—Swedish Juniper).

Of slender, columnar form, similar to the Irish Juniper, but of more dwarf habit, and of much brighter green color.

J. Hibernica—Irish Juniper.

The slender, columnar form of this Juniper is appreciated where architectural features are desired. Its foliage is a glaucous green.

J. Virginiana—Red Cedar.

This is the well known native tree, so much appreciated where the softness in appearance is required in the landscape effect. The mature tree reaches 30 to 40 feet in height and half as broad. The longest lived of any evergreen in this region.

PFITZER Juniper (*J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana*).

One of the handsomest of the semi-dwarf junipers. Of billowy form and elegant appearance.

SILVER Red Cedar (*J. V. Glauca*).

Compact, conical form, becoming 20 feet tall at maturity, and one-third as broad. Foliage of attractive, glaucous blue.

PINUS Banksiana—Jack Pine (*P. Divaricata*).

This is one of the most easily transplanted of the American pines. It endures drought and hardships better than any other. As it grows very fast while young, it produces an effect quickly, a feature that is appreciated in landscape work, and where the tree is used as a windbreak. It is very hardy.

P. Montana Mughus—Mugho Pine.

Very dwarf in habit, producing a unique ball-like form that is much admired. Excellent in foundation groups, or in individual specimens on the lawn.

P. Nigra—Austrian Pine.

One of the most valuable of conifers for windbreaks, shelter belts and lawn planting.

P. Ponderosa—Western Yellow Pine (*Bull Pine*).

One of the tallest and sturdiest of pines.

P. Sylvestris—Scotch Pine.

A rapid grower for planting where quick results are wanted. Good for windbreaks and mass planting.



Colorado Blue Spruce

PICEA Excelsa—Norway Spruce.

Becomes a tall tree of majestic, conical shape. One of the most rapid growing and shapely of the tall, dark green spruces.

P. Mariana—Black Spruce (*Black Hill Spruce*).

A compact, shapely tree of dark green color. As a native of the colder parts of the Middle West, it is by nature, equipped to endure cold and dry weather, and consequently thrives under very trying conditions. It transplants very easily and because of its dense, sturdy growth, it makes an excellent windbreak, and serves an excellent purpose in foundation plantings.

COLORADO Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens Glauca*).

The bluish green foliage of this tree is greatly admired. This is one of the most valuable and ornamental of evergreens and becomes a tree of upright, conical form. Thrives in almost any soil. A popular tree for ornamental planting.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglassi—Douglas Spruce.

The foliage of this tree is green above and glaucous below. The tree becomes large, with spreading, horizontal branches.

THUJA Occidentalis—American Arborvitae.

Admirable for screens and hedges. Stands trimming better than any other evergreen.

Forms an ornamental tree of upright, pyramidal form and very dense from the ground up.

T. Orientalis—Oriental Arborvitae (*Chinese Arborvitae*).

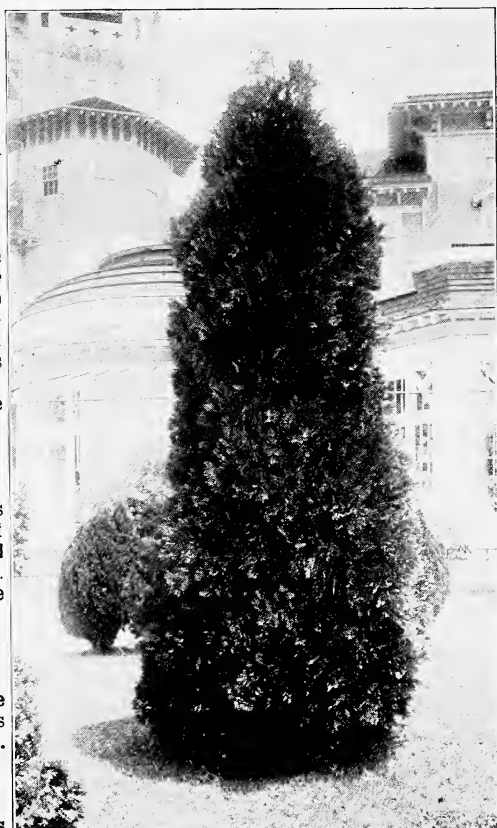
Of distinctly pyramidal form, and of a clean, bright, attractive green color, making it distinctly ornamental in landscape work. It is recommended by the United States Forest Service as being well adapted to the plains region. It makes a beautiful hedge, or as a specimen plant.

AMERICAN Globe Arborvitae (*T. Oc. Globosa*).

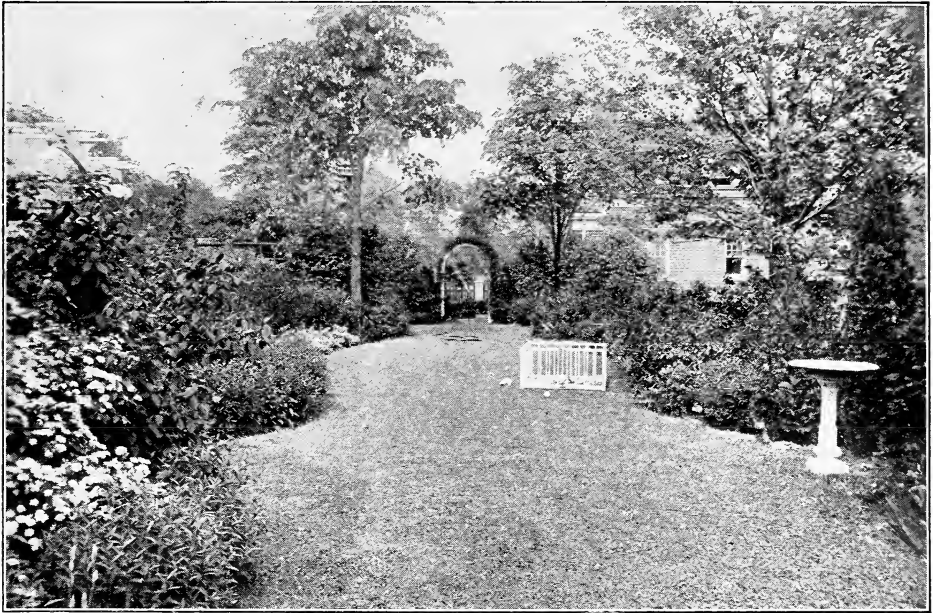
Round, compact form and dense foliage. Very hardy. Does well when planted in tubs for porch decoration.

AMERICAN Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. Oc. Pyramidalis*).

The columnar habit of this tree makes it admirable for ornamental purposes. Very dense, hardy and will succeed wherever the American arborvitae will grow.



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Ornamental Shrubs are Indispensable for Beautifying Out-Door Situations

Ornamental Shrubs



EVERYONE knows and loves some ornamental shrub. From the *Syringa* of "grandmother's" garden to the exotic *Cotoneasters*, each has a beauty and loveliness of its own. Ornamental shrubs fill the middle ground between trees and perennials and provide the indispensable material for beautifying every out-door situation. Here are shrubs for every purpose:

ACANTHOPANAX *Pentaphyllum* (*Aralia Pentaphylla*).

Upright spreading shrub with prickly branches. Luxuriant, lustrous foliage; small greenish flowers. Adapted for massing; endures shade.

AMYGDALUS—Double Pink Flowering Almond.

One of the most floriferous, dwarf spring blooming shrubs. Branches studded with numerous small double rose-colored flowers.

Double White Flowering Almond.

Similar to the above, but with double white flowers.

ARONIA *Arbutifolia*—Red Chokeberry.

A very ornamental shrub, sometimes as much as 5 feet tall. Shiny green leaves becoming gaily colored in autumn. Terminal clusters of white flowers producing masses of red berries.

A. *Melanocarpa*—Black Chokeberry.

Similar in habit and appearance to the Red Chokeberry, but producing black berries.

BERBERIS—Box Barberry.

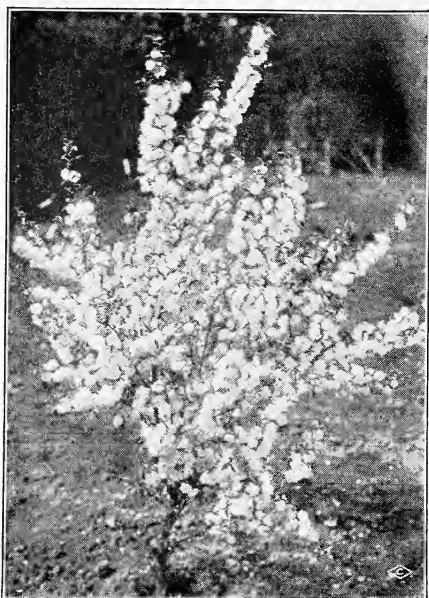
A very dwarf form of the Japanese Barberry. An admirable plant for low hedges, borders, edgings and foreground planting.

B. *Thunbergi*—Japanese Barberry.

The luxuriant foliage and graceful branches of this shrub are charming throughout the entire summer. In autumn the leaves change to the most brilliant crimson, scarlet and gold, and after they have dropped, the red berries remain until late winter. As an ornamental fence or hedge, either trimmed or untrimmed, this Barberry has no superior. Its prickly branches make the hedge impassable for man or animals. This Barberry is not affected by wheat rust, and should be used liberally for ornament and protection.

BUDDLEIA—Oxeye Butterfly Bush (*B. Davidi magnifica*).

A shrub-like perennial, dying to the ground in winter. Produces quantities of spikes of lovely deep rosy lilac-like flowers with deep orange eye. Begins blooming in August and continues until frost.



Flowering Almond

Veitch Butterflybush (*B. D. Veitchiana*).

Vigorous, erect at first, becoming spreading. Dense, large clusters of bright mauve-colored flowers with bright orange eye.

CALYCANTHUS Floridus—Common Sweetshrub.

Well known because of its exquisitely fragrant, chocolate colored flowers. Twigs aromatic when bruised or broken.

CARAGANA Arborescens—Siberian Peatree.

A large shrub or small tree with beautiful leaves of bright green color. Flowers yellow, in small clusters in late spring. Splendid for massing.

CEPHALANTHUS Occidentalis—Common Buttonbush.

A hardy, vigorous shrub, with large glossy foliage. Flowers in dense, ball-like heads, creamy white, fragrant.

CHINONANTHUS Virginica—White Fringe-tree.

Shrub with large, lustrous leaves. In late spring producing racemes of white, fringe-like flowers. Very ornamental.

CORNUS Stolonifera—Red-osier Dogwood.

A spreading shrub. Branches in winter are of dull purplish red color. Leaves dark green above, whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white in dense flat topped clusters, followed by white berries.

C. Alba—Tatarian Dogwood (*C. Sibirica*).

A favorite shrub because of the intensely bright red bark on its twigs and canes during the winter months. Very hardy, and the most popular of the Dogwoods.

C. Paniculata—Gray Dogwood.

Tall growing shrub with gray branches and grayish green leaves. Handsome when in bloom. Berries white.

C. Amomum—Silky Dogwood.

Tall grower, branches purplish. Leaves pale green beneath, usually with brown silky hairs on the veins.

Goldentwig Dogwood (*C. Stolonifera Lutea*).

A form of the Red-osier Dogwood having yellow branches and canes. Effective when massed with one of the red stemmed kinds.

Variegated Cornelian Cherry (*C. Eleganttissima*).

Beautiful because of the pure white markings on the dark green leaves. Very showy when planted with other shrubs.

CORYLUS Americana—American Hazel Nut.

A vigorous shrub, with numerous upright branches, often attaining a height of 8 feet. Large, heart-shaped leaves. Nuts edible and enclosed in ruffled husks.

C. Avellana—Filbert.

Grows larger than the Hazelnut; leaves slightly heart-shaped. Produces large, edible nuts.

COTONEASTER Acutifolia—Peking Coton-easter.

Very tall, upright shrub with small, oval, lustrous leaves. Profuse bloomer; flowers followed by black berries.



Yellow Dogwood

CYDONIA Japonica—Flowering Quince.

A popular dooryard shrub growing from 3 to 6 feet high. The scarlet flowers appear before the leaves, giving a brilliant glow to the bush even from a distance. Excellent in shrub groups, or as a hedge.

DEUTZIA Gracilis—Slender Deutzia.

A splendid low growing shrub producing masses of white, star shaped flowers in early spring.

Double Rose Deutzia (*D. Crenata Plena*).

One of the most desirable of shrubs; becoming 6 to 8 feet tall, with numerous upright branches. Flowers in erect panicles, 2 to 4 inches long, double, white, with the outer row tinged pink.

Lemoine Deutzia (*D. Lemoinei*).

A small shrub with spreading branches, becoming about 3 feet tall. Very free flowering; blossoms white, star-shaped, in large clusters.

Pride of Rochester Deutzia.

Sturdy shrub producing tall, upright branches clothed with dull green leaves. Prolific bloomer. Flowers pure white, double, tinged with pink. The most beautiful of the taller growing Deutzias.

ELAEAGNUS Angustifolia—Russian Olive.

While this plant really is a small tree, yet when it is kept pruned rather severely, it forms a most attractive shrub. Its foliage



Pride of Rochester Deutzia



Weeping Forsythia

is of a remarkable silvery hue, showing up in striking contrast to that of the green of other shrubs or trees. It is admirable for tall backgrounds where unusual color tones are desired. It also is useful for hedges, either trimmed or untrimmed.

E. Longipes—Cherry Elaeagnus.

Shrub or small tree with reddish brown, scaly branches. Leaves oval, dark green above, silvery beneath. Flowers yellowish white, forming cherry like fruits that are edible.

EUONYMUS Americana—Brook Euonymus (*Strawberry-bush*).

An erect, tall shrub with slender green branches. Its flowers are rather inconspicuous, but in late summer the fruits become very showy because of their lobed and warty seed coats and scarlet seeds.

E. Europeus—European Burning-bush.

Shrub or small tree often 15 feet tall. Very floriferous; blossoms yellowish, in nodding clusters; becoming lobed, rose colored fruits enclosing fleshy, orange colored seeds. A most attractive and showy shrub. Should be used more freely.

EXOCHORDA Grandiflora—Common Pearl-bush.

A hardy, free flowering shrub, with a wealth of dazzling white flowers terminating each branch in early spring. Very beautiful and showy when in bloom.



Shrub Althea

FORSYTHIA Suspensa Fortunei—Fortune Forsythia.

A grand shrub becoming 8 to 10 feet tall. Leaves dark green, lustrous, holding late. Branches arching and bearing throughout their length in early spring, clusters of golden yellow blossoms.

F. Viridissima—Greenstem Forsythia.

Large, erect growing shrub with green branches. Leaves simple, very dark green, relatively narrow, flowers golden yellow, appearing before the leaves.

F. Suspensa—Weeping Forsythia.

Produces long, slender, drooping branches. Very showy when in bloom, especially if trained upon a lattice. Good ground cover for terraces.

Border Forsythia (F. Intermedia).

Tall, similar to the last named. Leaves sometimes three-lobed. Very free blooming.

HIBISCUS—Shrub-Althea

Shrub-altheas are the most popular of the late summer blooming shrubs. Their large, brightly colored flowers, borne in great profusion on the erect branches, come at a time when few other shrubs are in blossom. The following varieties are best for this region:

Anemoneflorus.

Very large, semi-double flowers; center petals red, outer row darker. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across.

Boule de Feu.

Violet red; very double. Late.

Duchess de Brabant.

Reddish-lilac, very large and double.

Elegantissima.

Double white. A lovely flower.

Jeanne de Arc.

Double white of great beauty. One of the best.

Lady Stanley.

Very double white, blushed with dainty pink.

Purple.

Double purple; one of the best.

Totus Albus.

Very fine, single, pure white.

Variegated Leaf.

Flowers double, purple. Foliage conspicuously marked with yellow.

HYDRANGEA—Snowhill (H. Arborescens Grandiflora).

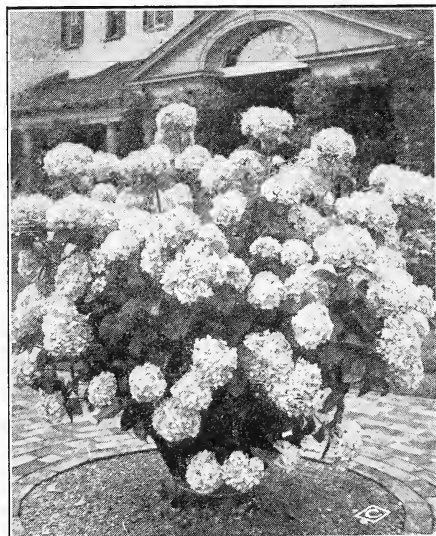
This is one of the most showy, white blooming shrubs of mid-summer. The flowers are like gigantic snowballs and produced in great profusion forming a most striking display against the delicate green of the foliage. The plant is of dwarf habit and very suitable for foreground planting, or as individual specimens on the lawn.

Peegee Hydrangea (H. Paniculata Grandiflora).

The large, showy panicles of this shrub are much admired in late summer. At first they are of creamy white, gradually fading into beautiful rose tints, then into purple, bronzy green and brown. The largest flower clusters will be formed if the plants are severely cut back each spring before growth begins. Sometimes grown in tree form, and will attain a height of 8 or 10 feet.

HYPERICUM Aureum—Golden St. Johnswort.

A hardy shrub attaining a height of about 3 feet. Flowers in small clusters; golden yellow petals surrounding a tuft of down-like stamens. Very attractive when in bloom.



Snowhill Hydrangea

ILEX Verticillata—Common Winter Berry.

In the late fall and early winter, this shrub is very showy when the naked branches are heavily burdened with bright red berries.

KERRIA Japonica—Kerria.

An attractive shrub with slender green branches, growing about 4 feet tall. Leaves bright green, sharply toothed. Flowers numerous, single, bright yellow, large, showy.

Double Flowered Kerria.

Similar to the above except that the flowers are double.

LESPEDeza Formosa—Purple Bush-clover (*Desmodium Penduliflorum*).

This is really a hardy perennial, as the tops die to the ground each winter and come again late the next spring. It is one of the most beautiful of summer flowering plants. The foliage is light and feathery. A profusion of deep pink, pea-like flowers are produced over a long period in late summer.

L. Formosa Albiflora—Japanese Bush-clover (*D. Japonicum*).

Similar to the last named but producing pure white flowers, and having leaves of much lighter green.

LIGUSTRUM—The Privets.

These grand shrubs are extensively used for a great variety of purposes. As formal hedge plants, they are very popular, and make neatly trimmed hedges of great density. When planted closely and permitted to grow untrimmed, or given very light trimming, they make splendid screens for unsightly views. If planted singly or in small groups in shrub borders, their beauty of flower and berry adds a feature not attained by any other plant.

L. Amurense—Amur Privet.

The hardiest of all and one of the finest for ornamental hedges. It holds its leaves until severely cold weather arrives. When grown untrimmed, it is very beautiful, as it blooms freely, producing a profusion of small panicles of white flowers followed by purplish berries that hang on all winter.

L. Ibota—Ibota Privet.

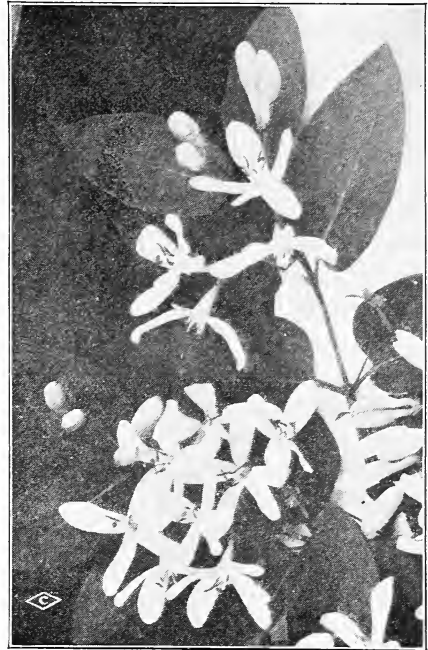
Quite like the preceding kind, but untrimmed plants have a more drooping habit. Blossoms freely and produces an abundance of berries.

L. Ibolium—Ibolium Privet.

This is a new variety, produced by crossing the Ibota with the California privet. It has all of the beauty of the latter variety with the hardness of the former.

L. Ovalifolium—California Privet.

This splendid variety is much admired because of the rich, dark green, lustrous leaves which become purplish at the arrival of frost. Largely used for hedges, but not reliably hardy.



Morrow Honeysuckle

Regel Privet (*L. Ibota Regelianum*).

A form of Ibota Privet, with spreading, horizontal branches. Very picturesque when planted as single specimens or in shrub groups and many persons prefer it for use in hedges on account of its attractive foliage, graceful habit and hardiness.

LONICERA—The Honeysuckles.

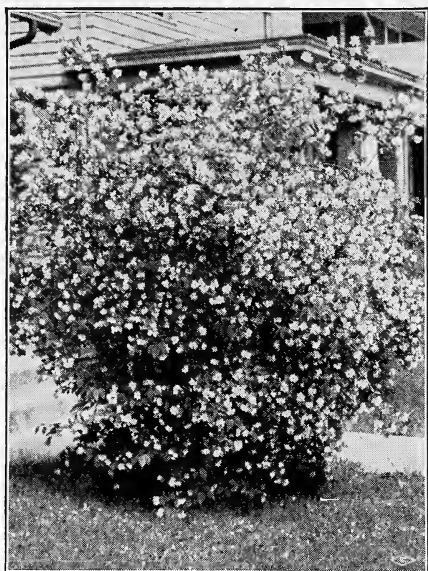
Bush Honeysuckles only are listed here. See "Climbing Vines" for the trailing kinds. The fragrant flowers, showy fruits and fine foliage of the bush honeysuckles have caused them to become very popular for ornamental purposes. They are perfectly hardy, transplant easily and are suitable for planting singly or in groups. For screening unsightly views, for hedges and as backgrounds for other ornamentals, bush honeysuckles are very effective.

L. Chrysantha—Coralline Honeysuckle.

A large upright shrub bearing very large leaves, frequently 5 inches long. Flowers yellowish white, changing to yellow. Very handsome in autumn because of its bright red fruits.

L. Fragrantissima—Winter Honeysuckle.

The white flowers of this variety often open before the snow has gone in spring, and are deliciously fragrant. The foliage is of a very attractive shade, and remains green until hard freezing weather.



Sweet Mock Orange

L. Morrowi—Morrow Honeysuckle.

This is one of the most vigorous of the white flowered kinds, becoming from 6 to 8 feet tall. The foliage is of dark, restful green and held until late in the season. In early spring, the bush is like a ball of snow, because of the profusion of bloom. During mid-summer the bright red berries contrast strikingly with the foliage and give the bush great attractiveness.

L. Tatarica—Tatarian Honeysuckle.

The most extensively used of the older varieties of Bush Honeysuckles. There are a number of varieties, some having flowers of distinctly reddish hue, some pink and some white. All bloom very freely and in mid-summer carry loads of brilliantly colored berries, usually of bright red. We can supply Tatarian Honeysuckles in pink, red or white flowers.

Pink Belle Honeysuckle (*L. Bella Rosea*).

A pink flowered form of the White Belle Honeysuckle.

White Belle Honeysuckle (*L. Bella Albida*).

A wide spreading shrub with large leaves, and producing a great array of white, fragrant flowers in spring. Very attractive in late summer by its wealth of red berries formed in rope like masses on the branches.

PHILADELPHUS Coronarius—Sweet Mock Orange.

One of the lovely old shrubs, so popular in the dooryards of our grandmothers. Tall growing, producing in profusion during late spring, clusters of large white flowers having the fragrance of orange blossoms.

P. Gordonianus—Gordon Mock Orange.

A large shrub with spreading branches. Leaves broad; 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pure white, showy; blooms very late.

P. Grandiflorus—Big Scentless Mock Orange.

A vigorous shrub, producing large, pure white flowers similar to the preceding variety. Very showy.

P. Virginal.

Of recent introduction, this is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in cultivation. Its blossoms are snow white, semi-double, 2 to 3 inches across, very fragrant and produced in the greatest profusion. When it becomes better known, this will be an exceedingly popular shrub.

Lemoine Mock Orange (*P. Lemoinei*).

Very showy and floriferous. Flowers snow white, very fragrant, and literally cover the branches.

Snowbank Mock Orange (*P. Nivalis*).

A splendid free flowering kind, producing flowers of large size and deliciously fragrant.

PHYSOCARPUS Opulifolius—Common Ninebark (*Spirea Opulifolia*).

A strong growing shrub bearing a great array of white flowers in clusters along the branches, followed by brightly colored seed pods that are very showy. A splendid shrub for mass planting, borders, screens and similar uses.

Goldleaf Ninebark (*P. O. Aureus*).

In habit similar to the preceding, but with foliage of light yellow color. Adds a brilliant touch of color in shrub groups.

RHAMNUS Cathartica—Common Buckthorn.

A large shrub becoming 15 feet tall, with spiny branches. Produces a great profusion of black fruits. Valuable as a hedge plant and screen.

R. Frangula—Glossy Buckthorn.

More attractive in foliage than the preceding. The fruit is at first red, changing to black.

RHODOTYPOS Kerrioides—Jetbead.

A handsome, distinct and useful shrub. Becomes 5 feet tall; branches upright; leaves long, pointed, deeply toothed. Flowers white, an inch across. Black nutlets retained throughout the winter.

RHUS Canadensis—Fragrant Sumac (*R. Aromatica*).

Much branched spreading shrub, 2 to 4 feet tall. Flowers bright yellow, in small clusters followed by red berries. Foliage becomes brilliant scarlet in autumn.

R. Copallina—Shining Sumac.

This is one of the tallest growers, becoming 20 or more feet high. Handsome dark green, glossy foliage that changes to bright colors in autumn.

R. Glabra—Smooth Sumac.

A much admired shrub becoming 6 feet tall, forming large clumps. Profuse bloomer; berries retained all winter. Becomes brilliant carmine and scarlet in early fall.

R. Typhina—Staghorn Sumac.

Large, rugged bush, much admired because of its large velvety branches.

Cutleaf Sumac (*R. Glabra Laciniata*).

Similar in habit to the Smooth Sumac, but having foliage that is finely cut, and fern like.

Shredded Sumac (*R. Typhina Laciniata*).

A form of the Staghorn Sumac, having finely cut, lace-like foliage. Very graceful and ornamental for background planting.

RIBES Aureum—Slender Golden Currant.

A native species becoming about 5 feet high. Splendid glossy foliage and in early spring producing quantities of yellow flowers.

R. Alpinum—Mountain Currant.

A desirable shrub of dense habit, unfolding very early its bright green foliage, adorned in summer and autumn with bright scarlet berries. It is one of the best shrubs to plant as an undergrowth in shady places.

ROBINIA Hispida—Rose-acacia.

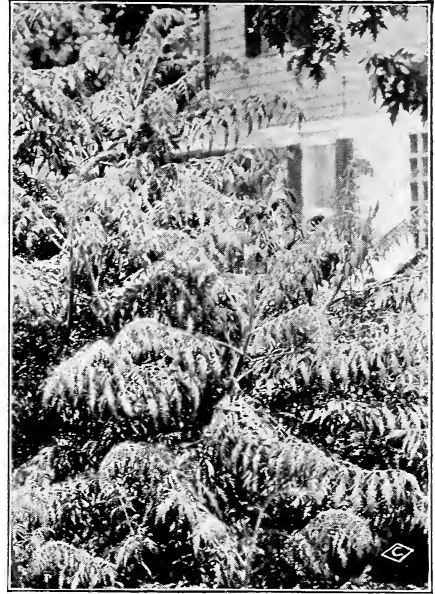
This charming shrub is much appreciated because of the abundance of its large, pink, pea-like flowers. Grows about 4 or 5 feet tall.

SALIX Incana—Rosemary Willow.

One of the most attractive of the small, shrubby willows. Branches and leaves are long and slender, and of distinctly silvery tone.



Rose Acacia



Cutleaf Sumac

SAMBUCUS Canadensis—American Elder.

This native elder is one of the most charming bloomers of native shrubs. A perfect bower of beauty over a long period when in bloom, and again attractive in fall when burdened with its loads of black fruits.

S. Pubens—Scarlet Elder.

A shrub with warty branches and brown pith. Flowers white, in large pyramidal cymes and opening late. Berries, red, very showy, ripening in early summer. A splendid companion for the American elder, and often with ripe fruit when the latter is in bloom.

S. Racemosa—European Red Elder.

Similar to the American form, but producing fruit of a dull red color.

Cutleaf American Elder (*S. Canadensis Acutiloba*).

This is a fern leaf type of the American elder. The foliage is very feathery in appearance. It blooms almost as freely as the native form.

Golden American Elder (*S. Canadensis Aurea*).

Where one wishes a brilliant touch of yellow foliage in the shrub group, this plant will supply it. The yellow of its foliage is constant throughout the summer, and of striking brilliance.

SORBARIA Sorbifolia—Ural False-Spirea (*Spirea Sorbifolia*).

A very handsome, upright shrub with rather large, bright green leaves; flowers white, in large, showy panicles in mid-summer.



SPIREA—The Spireas

This group of shrubs affords the greatest range in size, habit and color of flowers of any commonly cultivated ornamentals. Spireas are of great beauty when in bloom and of large value for a great variety of decorative purposes.

S. Callosa Alba.

An upright shrub, becoming 18 inches to 2 feet high. Very profuse bloomer, and continuing in flower throughout the summer. Flowers pure white, in flat topped clusters.

S. Douglasi—Douglas Spirea.

Upright, from 3 to 5 feet tall. Leaves narrowly oblong, green above, white woolly beneath. Flowers deep pink, in long, dense panicles.

S. Fortunei—Fortune Spirea (*S. Callosa Rosea*).

Becomes about 2 feet high. Branches reddish. Flowers in flat topped clusters, deep rose color.

S. Latifolia—Pink Meadow Spirea (*S. Bethlehemensis*).

This is one of the loveliest of the mid-summer blooming spireas. Flowers in large feathery panicles of bright, attractive pink. Branches gracefully arching.

S. Opulifolia.

See *Physocarpus Opulifolius*.

S. Reevesiana—Reeves Spirea.

Flowers pure white in color, in dense umbels in late spring. Of graceful habit, with slender, arching branches.

S. Salicifolia—Willowleaf Spirea.

In habit of growth quite similar to Billard spirea, but having white flowers.

S. Salicifolia Rosea—Pink Willowleaf Spirea.

Similar to the preceding form, but having flowers of pink color and more slender panicle than Billard spirea.

S. Sorbifolia.

See *Sorbaria Sorbifolia*.

S. Thunbergi—Thunberg Spirea.

A very graceful, early flowering shrub, the slender branches clothed with feathery, bright green foliage. Flowers pure white in early spring.

Anthony Waterer Spirea.

A very popular low growing bush, becoming 2 feet high and constantly in bloom all summer. Flower clusters large, flat topped and of deep rose color.

Billard Spirea (*S. Billardi*).

Tall, erect shrub, with canes terminated by feathery plumes 5 to 8 inches long, of dainty pink color.

Bumalda Spirea (*S. Bumalda*).

Low growing shrub, differing but little from Anthony Waterer Spirea. Flowers of lighter pink; foliage more variegated.

Double Bridalwreath Spirea (*S. Prunifolia Plena*).

This tall, graceful shrub is one of the harbingers of spring, producing its very double, button like flowers before the leaves unfold. Foliage glossy green.

Fröbel Spirea (*S. Fröbeli*).

Of the Anthony Waterer type, but more sturdy in habit. Canes distinctly reddish; young foliage tinged red; flowers rose color. Brilliantly colored in autumn.

Garland Spirea (*S. Arguta*).

Taller and more vigorous than Thunberg Spirea, but of similar gracefulness. Flowers pure white and produced before the leaves appear.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*S. Van Houttei*).

This is the most popular of all the spireas, and is more largely planted than any other one shrub. Its gracefully arching branches heaped as they are with the white blossoms in spring, and its thriftiness under the most trying of conditions, are the reasons for its popularity. It is adapted to many purposes in outdoor decoration and wherever it is put it thrives, always giving beauty and cheer in return.

STEPHANANDRA Flexuosa—Cutleaf**Stephanandra.**

Tall growing shrub with spreading, zig-zag branches. Foliage tinted red in early spring, becoming green in summer. In autumn it takes on brilliant tints of reddish purple. When in bloom it resembles a spirea.

SYMPHORICARPUS Mollis—Spreading**Snowberry.**

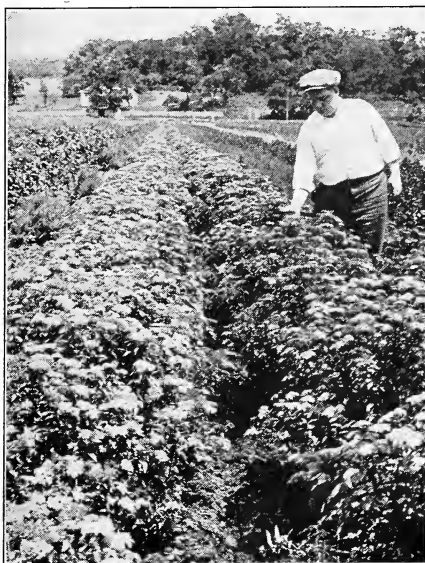
Low, spreading shrub with soft, green foliage, small pinkish flowers, followed by white fruit.

S. Racemosus—Common Snowberry.

Upright in habit, becoming 3 to 4 feet tall.



Snowberry



Anthony Waterer Spirea in Our Nursery

Blooms profusely, and in late summer and fall its berries become of snow white color. Very ornamental.

S. Vulgaris—Coral Berry.

A native shrub, becoming 3 feet high. Highly ornamental when loaded with its great abundance of coral red berries that remain on the branches all winter.

SYRINGA Chinensis—Chinese Lilac (*S.****Rothmogensis*).**

A shrub becoming 8 to 10 feet tall, with slender, often arching branches, producing flowers of purple-lilac red, in broad panicles.

S. Japonica—Japanese Tree Lilac.

Pyramidal tree attaining 30 feet in height. Flowers yellowish white, in panicles often a foot or more long.

S. Josikaea—Hungarian Lilac.

One of the latest blooming lilacs. Very tall, upright grower, producing flowers of violet color in long, narrow panicles.

S. Persica—Persian Lilac.

Becomes 8 to 10 feet tall; flowers pale lilac color, in broad, loose panicles 3 to 4 inches long.

Alphonse Lavalie.

Flowers double, of pale wistaria blue color.

Belle de Nancy.

Full panicles of beautiful double flowers, a dainty pink with white center.

Common White Lilac (*S. Vulgaris Alba*).

A white flowered form of the common lilac.

Charles The Tenth.

A strong growing bush producing loose trusses of reddish purple flowers which fade to mauve.



Snowball

Charles Joly.

Double, very dark reddish purple. One of the best and most striking of the dark lilacs.

Marie LeGray.

Pure white, single blossoms of beautiful texture and size.

Red Marly (*Rubra de Marly*).

Single, lilac tinged with blue.

Ludwig Spaeth.

One of the darkest shades, very dark crimson-purple. Single.

President Grevy.

Double. Clusters large, full; pale wistaria-violet.

White Persian (*S. Persica Alba*).

A white flowered form of the Persian lilac.

TAMARIX—Amur (*T. Amuriensis*).

A shrub or small tree of very graceful form, and clothed with soft, feathery, cedar-like foliage. Blooms freely, the branches fairly covered with small spikes of dainty pink flowers.

T. Pentandra—Five Stamen Tamarix (*T. Hispida Aestivalis*).

Similar. Flowers showy, brilliant pink, in large panicles; blooming in July.

T. Gallica Indica—Indian Tamarix.

Characterized by its upright growth, and its dull green foliage.

VIBURNUM *Acerifolium*—Maple-leaf Viburnum.

Shrub with slender, upright branches 3 to 5 feet tall; maple-like, bright green foliage that develops striking purple tones in autumn. Splendid for massing.

V. Americanum—American Cranberry Bush (*V. Oxycoccus*).

Handsome native shrub, very showy in fruit which begin to color in mid-summer and holds well throughout the winter. Attains 10 to 12 feet in height.

V. Dentatum—Arrow-wood.

A bushy shrub with upright branches. Leaves heart-shaped, coarsely toothed; flowers profuse, in flat topped clusters, white, followed by very showy black berries.

V. Lantana—Wayfaring-tree.

A large shrub with rough branches and large heart-shaped, rough leaves. Flowers in flat clusters. Those in several outer rows of larger size than those in the center of the cluster.

V. Lentago—Nanny-berry.

Shrub or small tree, flowers white, in flat topped clusters, 2 to 5 inches broad. Fruit oval, bluish black.

V. Molle—Kentucky Viburnum.

Grows about 8 to 10 feet high. The bark of the canes separates in thin flakes. Leaves coarsely toothed, woolly beneath. Fruit bluish black.

V. Prunifolium—Black Haw.

This is the native black haw of this region. Forms a dwarf tree and produces small flat topped clusters of white flowers, followed by black berries.

V. Sieboldi—Siebold Viburnum.

Of vigorous growth, with handsome foliage of unusually large size for a viburnum, and giving off a characteristic odor when bruised.



Silveredge Weigela

V. Tomentosum—Doublefile Viburnum.

Strong, spreading shrub of medium height. Branches distinctly fuzzy when young. Flower clusters broad, flat and made distinctive by a few abnormally large flowers in the outer rows. Fruit red at first, changing to black.

Common Snowball (*V. Opulus Sterilis*).

This bush, so widely known and loved, is one of the most popular of spring blooming shrubs. Its flower clusters are ball like, pure white and produce no fruit or seeds.

Japanese Snowball (*V. Tomentosum Plicatum*).

The rugged, rough leaves of this shrub are beautiful enough, but in spring the bush produces great clusters of flowers similar to the Common Snowball.

WEIGELA Floribunda—Crimson Weigela.

Vigorous shrub with rather small but abundant trumpet-shaped flowers of bright crimson in spring.

W. Rosea—Pink Weigela.

One of the most free flowering, growing about 6 feet tall and a mass of brilliant pink flowers in late spring. This grand shrub is one of the most beautiful of all spring blooming plants when it is in bloom, and the most satisfactory for planting to grow of any shrub having brightly colored flowers.

(*W. Sessilifolia*). Diervilla Sessilifolia, Southern Bush Honeysuckle.

A shrub of medium height with quadrangular branches. Flowers yellow.

Silveredge Weigela (*W. Sieboldi Argento-marginata*).

This variegated leaf weigela is a beautiful shrub in leaf or bloom. Flowers light pink.

Eva Rathke Weigela.

Medium strong grower and profuse bloomer in early summer. Flowers blood red. Very showy and ornamental.

Snow Weigela (*W. Hybrida Candida*).

Becomes 5 feet high, with spreading, gracefully arching branches, bearing throughout their length a profusion of pure white, trumpet shaped flowers.

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS Quinquefolia—Virginia Creeper.

This native vine is one of the finest for covering trellises and arbors. Its autumn foliage is rich in tints of crimson.



Jackman Clematis

A. Quinquefolia Engelmanni—Engleman Creeper.

Identical in most respects to the Virginia Creeper, but clinging tightly to brick, stone or stucco walls, and climbing to a great height. It is a very hardy vine, and rarely shows winter injury even in the far north.

A. Tricuspidata—Japanese Creeper (*A. Veitchi, Boston Ivy*).

A graceful vine that clings tightly to stone or brick walls. Leaves glossy, three lobed, or with three leaflets in spring.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho—Dutchmans-pipe.

This tall, twining vine is much admired for its large, broad leaves and purplish and yellow-green flowers which bear a striking resemblance to a Dutch tobacco pipe. Does best in a deep, rich soil and sunny location.

A. Tomentosa.

Much like the last, but very woolly; leaves smaller and less rounded.

BIGNONIA Radicans—Trumpet Creeper.

A high climbing, vigorous vine, native to the middle west and south. Leaves compound, produced on stout, spreading branches. Flowers in large, terminal clusters, trumpet shaped, 3 inches long. Loved by humming birds.

CELASTRUS Orbiculatus—Oriental Bittersweet.

A vigorous twining vine with bright green, almost circular leaves, 2 to 3 inches long. Fruit in clusters, orange yellow with crimson seeds but not conspicuous until the leaves drop.

C. Scandens—American Bittersweet.

A native twining vine, with broad, pointed leaves of attractive color. In autumn its large clusters of berries are much admired, their yellow husks and bright red berries, borne above the foliage are very ornamental.

CLEMATIS—The Clematis.

Of the hardy, twining vines, there are none that excell in beauty of bloom, this charming group of vines. All are fairly hardy, and bloom profusely. In very severe winters, some kinds will die to the ground, but come again from the roots, even better than ever. They do best in rich soil and a sunny exposure.

C. Jackmani—Jackman Clematis.

Flowers of deep purple color and velvety texture, often 5 to 6 inches across. Very free flowering and handsome.

C. Paniculata—Sweet Autumn Clematis.

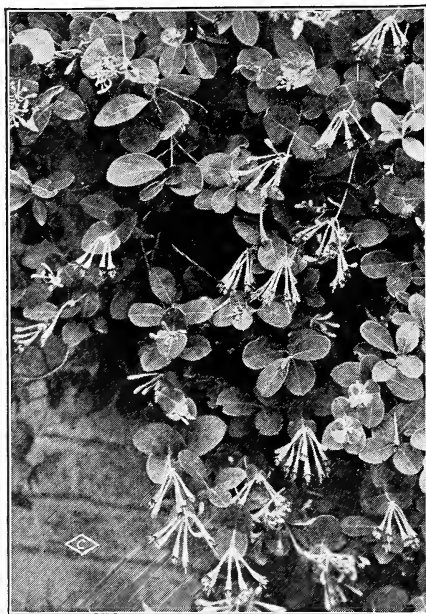
A vigorous hardy climber. Holds its foliage very late. Flowers small, white, fragrant and produced in such numbers as to completely sheet the upper portion of the vine. Blooms in late summer and early autumn; followed by feathery seeds. Will stand severe winter pruning.

C. Texensis—Scarlet Clematis (*C. Cocinea*).

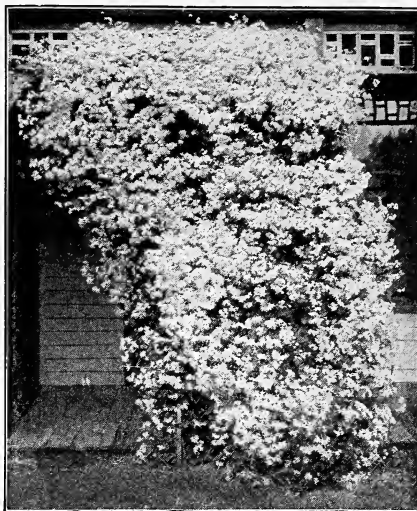
A lovely vine, producing over a long period in early summer, scarlet, bottle-shaped, showy blossoms.

C. Virginiana—Virgin's-bower.

A native species having white flowers similar to *C. paniculata*. Rapid grower and good for trellises or as a ground cover on terraces.



Trumpet Honeysuckle



Sweet Autumn Clematis

Henry Clematis (*C. Lawsoniana Henryi*).

A robust plant, very free bloomer, producing creamy white flowers 3 to 6 inches across.

Madame Edouard Andre Clematis.

Similar in size and shape to Henry Clematis, but of a beautiful violet-red color.

LYCICERA Sempervirens—Trumpet Honeysuckle.

An old favorite. Foliage of deep, bluish green. The profusion of branches terminated by clusters of scarlet blossoms.

Hall Japanese Honeysuckle (*L. Halliana*).

One of the most vigorous growers, producing in profusion for a long period, snow white blossoms which fade to deep yellow. Very fragrant. Splendid for covering lattice, pergolas and trellises, or as a ground cover on terraces.

LYCIUM Halmifolium—Common Marmoney-vine.

A vine like shrub with small purplish flowers followed by red berries. Splendid for use on fences, walls or terraces.

WISTARIA Multijuga—Long Cluster Wistaria.

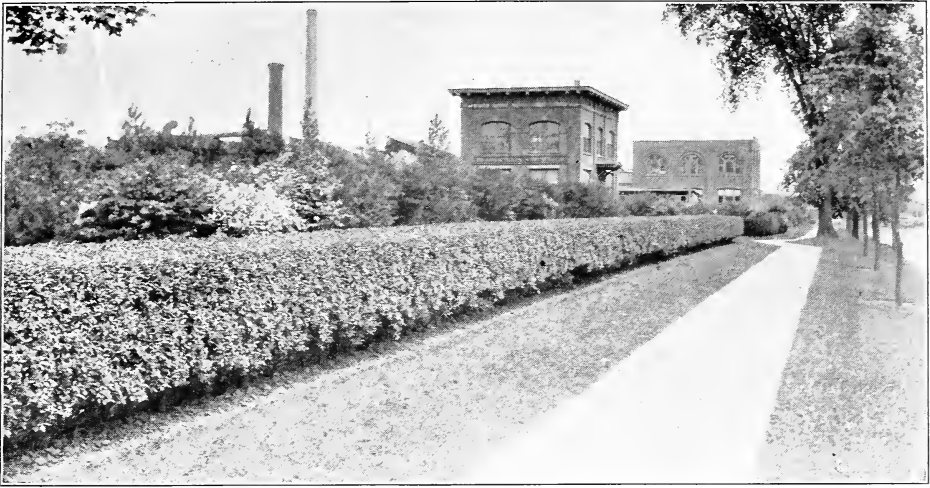
This vigorous twining vine, with its bright green foliage is a Japanese variety producing flower clusters from 1 to 3 feet long. A superb variety.

W. Sinensis—Chinese Wistaria.

A rapid grower and very beautiful when in flower. Blossom clusters purplish, from 7 to 12 inches long.

W. Sinensis Alba—White Chinese Wistaria.

A white flowered variety of the preceding.



Hedges, Screens and Windbreaks



FOR the border of the lawn, park or farm, there is dignity, privacy, seclusion and defense in well chosen, well maintained fence of shrubs. The small lawn surrounded by a neatly trimmed hedge has a distinctiveness all its own, and no lawn is too large or too small to be very materially improved in beauty by the use of some one of our splendid hedges. It is often desirable to screen objectionable views, outbuildings and neighboring properties. This can be done in a more effective manner and with greater improvement in the view by the use of ornamental plants of various kinds, than in any other manner. And for protecting the home or farm buildings from the sweep of bitter cold winds in winter, and from drifting snows, windbreaks and shelter belts of suitable plants frequently makes several degrees of difference in the temperature.

We have given special attention to the growing of hedge plants for every purpose, and offer one of the most complete lines available. We have hedge and shelter belt material for every purpose, and if you are in doubt as to just what you would find of most service for your particular situation, our Landscape Service will gladly assist you in making your selection. This service is absolutely free to our customers, and it will be well worth your while consulting or writing us, no matter if you have only a tiny lot on a busy thoroughfare, or a large farm or estate.

EVERGREEN HEDGE

ARBORVITAE.

Of the several arborvitae, some of them are highly satisfactory for formal, trimmed hedges about the lawn. They withstand frequent trimming into neatly shaped forms, and the year-around green of their foliage is appreciated.

JUNIPERS.

The native Red cedar and various closely related forms make serviceable hedges and attain a greater height than do the arborvitae.

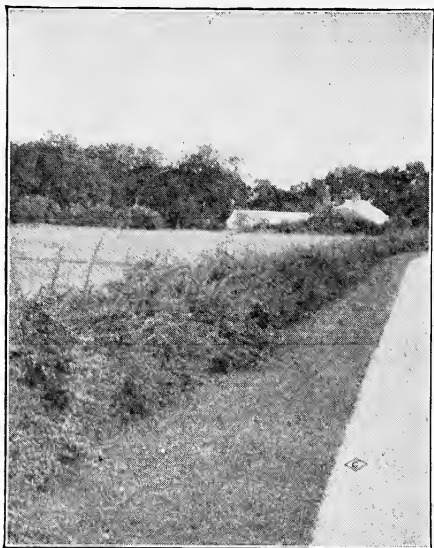
PINES AND SPRUCES.

For tall hedges, and especially for windbreaks, the pines and spruces are indispensable. The spruces particularly will stand frequent, close trimming and can be kept down to the height of an ordinary fence. A neatly trimmed spruce hedge is very beautiful.

DECIDUOUS HEDGES

BERBERIS Thunbergi—Japanese Barberry.

For a low hedge, this plant is excellent. It may be trimmed closely when desired, but does best when untrimmed. In early



Japanese Barberry Hedge

spring its foliage is yellowish green, changing to dark green in mid-summer, and of the gayest of reds in autumn.

CRATAEGUS Crus-Galli—Cockspur Thorn.

Very ornamental in flower, fruit or foliage. Its thorniness make it defensive. May be trimmed closely, and can become as much as 6 feet high.

DEUTZIA.

All of these lovely flowering shrubs are effective hedge or screen plants, as they are dense in growth and twiggy. The smaller varieties may be trimmed lightly, but the larger kinds make better screens when untrimmed.

ELAEAGNUS Angustifolia—Russian Olive.

This is one of the most adaptable of all hedge plants. It may be trimmed as closely as privet, into formal shapes, or when untrimmed, it makes a very effective shelter and windbreak. The bright silveriness of its foliage is attractive. It is very hardy and endures severe situations.

LIGUSTRUM—The Privets.

For neatly trimmed formal hedges about the lawn, no shrubs are more popular than the Privets. All of the varieties we grow are ideal hedge plants. They withstand frequent shearing, and the more often they are trimmed, the better they look. Every lawn should have its boundaries marked by a row of some one of the Privets, neatly trimmed. For screening objectionable views, these plants are ideal, as when left untrimmed they become as much as 10 feet tall, very dense, and with excellent foliage. See page 19.

LONICERA—The Bush Honeysuckles.

For tall hedges and screens on the lawn,

about parks and similar situations, where an ornamental hedge is desired, bush honeysuckles compete with the Privets in popularity. Because of their dense, twiggy growth, luxuriant foliage and good height, they are especially serviceable for screens. See page 19.

MACLURA Pomiferum—Osage Orange.

Excellent plant for either formal or informal hedges, and shelterbelt purposes.

MORUS Alba Tatarica—Russian Mulberry.

Very popular in some localities as a trimmed hedge about the lawn. Makes a splendid shelter belt and screen.

ROSA Rugosa—Rugosa Rose.

This excellent species, because of its rugged foliage and grand blossoms, followed by the bright red fruits, makes a very attractive hedge or screen. Most attractive when the old canes are removed every second year. See page 32.

SPIREA—The Spireas.

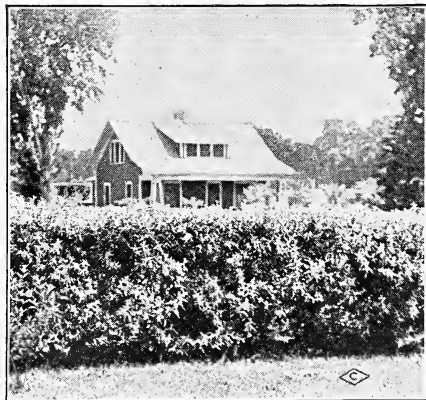
Almost any of the Spireas may be used for hedge or screen purposes. For a low hedge, *S. Thunbergi* is very fine, and will stand hard trimming. *Vanhoutte* spirea is one of the grandest for tall hedges, up to 6 feet, and is most attractive when untrimmed.

SYRINGA—The Lilacs.

These lovely shrubs make excellent hedges and screens. When closely planted and kept trimmed they are as nice as privets, but in this form produce few or no blooms. When allowed to go untrimmed they make excellent screens from 6 to 10 feet high and are wonderfully ornamental when in bloom. See page 23.

VIBURNUM—The Viburnums.

All of the Viburnums are excellent for massing in hedges and screens. Compact growing kinds, such as *V. Dentatum*, may be trimmed in much the same manner as privet, while the more robust forms such as *Common Snowball* and *Cranberry* bush are more effective when untrimmed. See page 24.



Russian Olive Hedge



ROSES

Roses! The very word is fragrant. It is a caress, a magic incantation. Exquisite memories lie in its gift. This five-petaled word, it is safe to say, enshrines more mental pictures of pure and enduring beauty than any other in the garden of speech.—Robert Pyle.



VERY home should have an abundance of roses, for there is no hardy plant that produces such a profusion of genuine loveliness and rewards the grower more liberally than does the rose. Of the hundreds of varieties, the kinds that we list are the hardiest and most vigorous, as well as the best bloomers for this territory.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

American Beauty.

The finest deep pink. Superb fragrance, splendid bloomer and unexcelled for cutting.

Anna de Diesbach.

Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant. Quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

Captain Hayward.

Scarlet-crimson, perfect form; sweetly scented.

Clio.

Flesh color, with center petals rosy-peach. Large, globular form.

Coquette des Alpes.

An excellent old rose. Pure white, delicately tinted with rose.

Eugene Furst.

Deep red, shaded crimson. A grand rose.

Frau Karl Druschki.

The grandest of all white roses. Brilliant snow white throughout. Flowers of immense size. Frequently called White American Beauty.

General Jacqueminot.

An excellent crimson. Large, full, fragrant.

George Ahrends.

A delicate, beautiful pink of great excellence in size, form and fragrance.

John Hopper.

Bright rose, reverse of the petals lilac; large, very full.

J. B. Clark.

Intense deep scarlet, heavily shaded blackish-crimson. Vigorous.



American Beauty

Magna Charta.

Very large and double; bright rose color.

Margaret Dickson.

Magnificent form, very large, waxy white.

Marshall P. Wilder.

Bright scarlet crimson, shaded with maroon. Large.

Mrs. John Laing.

Clear, bright pink; large, full, fragrant. Splendid garden rose.

Paul Neyron.

Tall, erect stems, almost thornless. Flowers very large, full; deep pink and of most exquisite fragrance.

Prince Camille de Rohan.

Velvety crimson; large; vigorous.

Soleil D'Or.

Rare shade of orange yellow, varying to ruddy gold, tinged red.

Tom Wood.

Very large, full, perfectly formed, fragrant, cherry red.

Ulrich Brunner.

Very fragrant, deep, bright red flowers of splendid substance.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

Alexander Hill Gray.

This is one of the finest of the deep lemon yellow roses. The perfectly formed buds open in the richest of colors, which intensifies as the blooms develop. This rose was awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society. It is a splendid garden rose and excellent for cutting.

Bessie Brown.

Creamy white; large, full and of very fine form.

Betty.

Of copper color, overspread with golden yellow. Deliciously fragrant, strong vigorous bush.

British Queen.

Large, full flowers of splendid form. Pure white, flushed with rose.

Clothilde Soupert.

One of the best bedding roses. Color ivory-white shading in center to bright pink.

Columbia.

Flowers very large and open. Beautiful pink, becoming more intense with age. Good bedder.

Duchess of Wellington.

Long buds opening to intense saffron yellow, becoming coppery yellow. Fine for cutting. Good bedder.

Edward Mawley.

A perpetual bloomer; one of the finest dark crimson; very fine form.

Etoile de France.

Intense velvety crimson, extra large, double; fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon.

Large size, fine form; bright sulphur yellow.

Francis Scott Key.

Crimson red, very double; of great substance. Fine for cutting.

General MacArthur.

Bright scarlet, large, full; free bloomer. Fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz.

Bright scarlet crimson. One of the finest bedders. Always full of bloom from spring until frost.

Hoosier Beauty.

Rich crimson with darker shadings. Good form and texture.

Johnkeer J. L. Mock.

Cherry red outside; lovely soft pink inside. Good bedder and cut flower.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.

Creamy white, shading to lemon; of immense size.

Killarney.

Brilliant pink, long pointed buds. Free bloomer. Good bedder or for cutting.

Lady Hillingdon.

Deep apricot yellow shading to orange. Excellent for cutting.

La France.

Bright satiny-pink, fine form, lovely buds; excellent cut flower.

Los Angeles.

Luminous pale pink and coral shaded with gold. Very fragrant.

Maman Cochet.

Light pink shaded with salmon yellow. Outer petals splashed with rose. Large and full.



Johnkeer, J. L. Mock

Mme. Butterfly.

A new variety similar to but of far greater beauty than Ophelia. Bright pink, apricot and golden yellow in each blossom. Perfect in form, medium size. Excellent for cutting.

Mme. Caroline Testout.

Clear bright satiny pink; large and showy.

Meteor.

Dark velvety red, shaded maroon.

Miss Lolita Armour.

Flowers large, double, cupped; chrome yellow at base, shading to orange and copper. Very vigorous.

Mrs. Aaron Ward.

Deep yellow, sometimes tinged with salmon. Fine bedder.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell.

Coppery red opening to salmon tint. Very free bloomer. Excellent bedder.

National Emblem.

Dark crimson shading to vermilion.

Ophelia.

Salmon pink, becoming rose. Excellent form.

Radiance.

Rosy carmine pink, large, beautiful form. An excellent flower.

Red Radiance.

Rich cerise-red. Vigorous. As fine as the pink Radiance.

Richmond.

Beautifully shaped flowers of scarlet crimson.

Rhea Reid.

Large, double, dark velvety red.

Sunburst.

The finest and largest yellow. Very brilliant; a splendid bloomer.

White Maman Cochet.

A sport from Maman Cochet producing creamy white flowers tinged with pink.

White Killarney.

Similar in form to Killarney. Pure white.

Yellow Maman Cochet.

See Alexander Gray Hill.

DWARF POLYANTHAS—BABY RAMBLERS

Baby Dorothy.

In color and form resembles Dorothy Perkins. When in full bloom, plant almost hidden by the flowers.

Crimson Baby Rambler.

See Mme. Norbert Levasseur.

Erna Teschendorff.

Flowers bright, rich crimson, produced very freely.

George Elger.

Dainty little pointed buds opening into pretty little yellow roses.

Jeanne d'Arc (White Baby Rambler).

Pure white.



Baby Rambler

Jessie.

Flowers of cherry-crimson, produced in huge clusters.

Katharina Zeimet.

Double, pure white flowers.

Mme. Norbert Levavasseur (*Crimson Baby Rambler*).

This is the original Baby Rambler. Flowers bright crimson.

Miss Edith Cavell.

Bright crimson with a white eye.

Orleans (*Pink Baby Rambler*).

Geranium pink; beautifully shaped flowers in large clusters.

Pink Baby Rambler.

See Orleans.

White Baby Rambler.

See Jeanne d'Arc.

RUGOSA ROSES

The Rugosa Roses are of greatest hardiness. The plants are particularly beautiful when in leaf, because of the ruggedness of the foliage. The foliage of this group of roses not only is unique in appearance but distinctly attractive. The flowers are large, very showy and single or semi-double, and bloom intermittently all summer. More conspicuous perhaps than the flowers, are the large, highly colored hips or "apples" which follow the bloom. These are very ornamental in late summer and fall. The Rugosa roses appear to best advantage in a

shrub group, or when planted by themselves as a hedge.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Very large, double clear silvery rose; fragrant; on long stems. Canes often 8 feet tall.

Hansa.

Large, full, double reddish violet. Vigorous grower.

New Century.

Large flowers, very double flesh pink with light red center. Canes grow 3 feet high.

F. J. Grootendorst.

This hybrid is unlike any other Rugosa in having the beauty and freedom of bloom of the Baby Ramblers, but with the rugged foliage and hardiness of the Rugosa. It was originated by a Holland nurseryman and introduced by F. J. Grootendorst, for whom it is named. In luxuriance of bloom, and in sturdiness, this rose has fairly leaped into the greatest popularity. It is the grandest of the red flowered Baby Ramblers, and blooms continually all summer. Splendid for low hedges or edgings.

Red Rugosa (*Rugosa Rubra*).

Large bright pink or crimson, single flowers, followed by attractive fruits. Very fine foliage.

Sir Thomas Lipton.

Snow white, large flowers, produced at intervals all summer.

White Rugosa (*Rugosa Alba*).

Large single white, with mass of yellow stamens in center.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Harrison Yellow.

Bright golden yellow; very hardy.

Mme. Plantier.

Strong, vigorous grower, very hardy. Pure white flowers.

Persian Yellow.

Small yellow flowers borne in great profusion.



Gruss an Teplitz



Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose

Climbing Roses

American Pillar (*H. W.*)

Flowers 3 or 4 inches across; apple blossom pink with white eye.

Baltimore Belle (*Set.*)

A splendid popular climber; blush white, in large clusters.

Beauty of The Prairies (*Set.*) (*Prairie Queen*).

Very hardy old favorite. Flowers bright pink, full, compact.

Christine Wright (*H. W.*)

Large full flower of bright, wild rose pink. Beautiful in bud.

Cl. American Beauty (*H. W.*)

Rich red, fragrant. Very vigorous in growth and a prolific bloomer, having hundreds of perfect flowers open at one time.

Cl. Baby Rambler.

See Miss G. Messman.

Cl. Gruss an Teplitz (*Cl. H. T.*)

The flower of this climber is the same as on the bush form. Very brilliant red, and an exceedingly free bloomer.

Cl. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (*Cl. H. T.*)

Snow white, shading at base of petals to primrose.

Cl. Killarney (*Cl. H. T.*)

The flowers identical with the bush form.

Cl. Lady Hillingdon (*Cl. T.*)

Deep apricot yellow, similar to the bush form.

Cl. Meteor (*Cl. H. T.*)

Very free bloomer, velvety maroon.

Cl. Sunburst.

Flowers of the same beautiful form and coloring as on the bush form.

Crimson Rambler (*Mult.*)

One of the oldest and most popular of the red climbers. Flowers about an inch in diameter, produced in immense clusters in great profusion.

Dorothy Perkins (*H. W.*)

Small pink flowers in clusters, produced in great abundance. Very rapid grower and prolific bloomer.

Dr. W. Van Fleet (*H. W.*)

This is one of the most magnificent and showy roses of any class. Flowers often measure as much as four inches across. Center full; petals wavy and cupped. Color a delicate shade of flesh pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center.

Excelsa (*H. W.*)

The flower is a brilliant crimson about the size and doubleness of Dorothy Perkins, with the glossy foliage of the Wichuriana type.

Flower of Fairfield (*Mult.*)

Very similar to Crimson Rambler, but a more continuous bloomer.

Gardenia (*H. W.*)

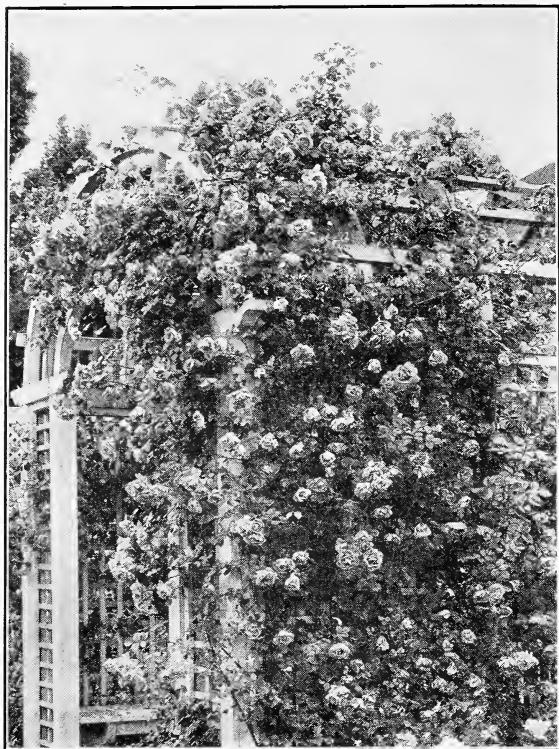
Bright yellow at first, becoming cream colored. Fragrant.

Goldfinch (*Mult.*) (*Yellow Rambler*).

This is a yellow flowering form of Tausendschon, having all of the good qualities of that excellent rose.

Greville (*Mult.*) (*Seven Sisters*).

One of the best of the old fashioned sorts. Flowers pink.



Beauty of the Prairies

Hiawatha (H. W.)

Flowers rather small, produced in clusters; brilliant ruby carmine with white eye surrounding a mass of yellow stamens.

Miss G. Messman (Mult.) (Cl. Baby Rambler).

Bright crimson flowers; continuous bloomer.

Marechal Niel (Nois.)

Light creamy yellow of magnificent form in bud and open bloom. Tender.

Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Vivid scarlet shaded crimson; large. A grand new climber, awarded gold medal and cup by the American Rose Society.

Philadelphia (Mult.)

Glowing crimson flowers produced in large clusters.

Prairie Queen.

See Beauty of the Prairies.

Roserie.

Similar to Tausendschon but lighter red, a better color. Will replace Tausendschon.

Seven Sisters.

See Greville.

Silver Moon.

Flowers 4 inches across; pure white, with cluster of yellow stamens in center.

Tausendschon (Mult.)

Delicate pink at first, changing to rosy carmine. Prolific bloomer.

Thalia (Mult.) (White Rambler).

Flowers pure white, produced in clusters.

White Rambler.

See Thalia.

Yellow Rambler.

See Goldfinch.

Manda's Triumph (H. W.)

Erect grower, flowers double, pure white, fragrant.

Pink Roamer (H. Sb.)

Flowers large, single, pink with white center.

Universal Favorite (H. W.)

Bright pink, double.

Wichuriana—Memorial Rose.

Half evergreen, with prostrate, creeping branches. Splendid ground cover for use on terraces and rockeries.

MOSS ROSES

The great hardiness, together with the mossiness of the buds and stems of this group, make it a unique and beautiful group.

Crested Moss.

Pink, sweetly perfumed; beautifully crested buds.

Henri Martin.

Deep carmine, shaded bright crimson, with beautifully crested buds.

Perpetual White.

A lovely white; buds very mossy.

WILD ROSES

In landscape plantings where a naturalistic effect is desired, native wild roses have great beauty. In these lovely things, the charm and naturalistic appearance of the woodland is produced. In the following list, we offer some of the finer native roses.

Rosa Blanda—Meadow Rose.

Flowers in clusters usually pink, 2 inches across; stems slender, 5 feet tall, with few thorns.

R. Humilis—Pasture Rose.

A dense, spreading grower, often 6 feet tall. Flowers often solitary. Well adapted for shrubby plantings.

R. Lucida—Virginia Rose.

A tall, bushy rose with dark green, shiny leaves. Flowers usually few or solitary; bright pink followed by red fruits that remain all winter.

R. Nitida—Bristly Rose.

This little rose grows only 1½ feet high; single, solitary flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Plant quite prickly.

R. Setigera—Prairie Rose.

Tall grower with gracefully arching branches; full flowered corymbs of bright pink, scentless blossoms. Abundant throughout the Middle West. Splendidly adapted for use on porches, trellises and for covering banks and unsightly ground.



A Single Plant of Violet Boltonia

Hardy Perennial Plants



HARDY perennial, or "old fashioned hardy garden flowers," as they are sometimes called, are among the most useful and beautiful of ornamental plants. So easy of culture, so beautiful when in bloom, and so persistent in coming from year to year from the old roots, they have many strong claims to popularity. For borders along the foundation of the house, against the fence or along paths, hardy perennials are of great use and beauty. They are so hardy and enduring, when once planted in good fertile soil, and given reasonable care, they will come up from year to year. You may plant hardy perennials with almost the same assurance of permanence as when you plant shrubs or trees.

All of the stock offered in the following list, is vigorous, strong, field grown clumps, especially grown and selected for the soils and climates of the Middle West. All are profuse bloomers, giving a magnificent supply of flowers in their season. Through a selection of various kinds, an abundance of beautiful flowers may be had from earliest spring until the following fall.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica—Pearl.

Flowers as large as a silver dime, very double, pure white, continuous bloomer all summer.

Pink Yarrow (*A Millefolium Rosea*).

The same as Common Yarrow, but with pink flowers.

ALTHEA Rosea—Hollyhock.

These beautiful, much appreciated flowers make excellent screens and their tall flowering spikes and gay colors make them very decorative. We have them in double, and single flowers in assorted colors—pink, white, red and yellow.

ANCHUSA—Italica—Italian Bugloss.

Bright gentian blue flowers in large, graceful, pyramidal spike. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall.

ANEMONAE—Anemoneae.

Begin blooming in August and continue until frost. Large, showy, attractive flowers in dainty shades and white.

AQUILEGIA Caerulea—Colorado Columbine.

Flowers 2 inches across, white, delicately tinted blue or yellow; long spurred.



Pearl Achillea

A. Canadensis—American Columbine.

Low growing plants with flowers bright red, yellow edged. Native.

A. Chrysantha—Golden Columbine.

Sturdy plant, with bright yellow, long spurred flowers.

A. Skinneri—Mexican Columbine.

Flowers bright red.

Long Spurred Hybrids.

Improved varieties having very long spurs on the large, handsome flowers. Very profuse bloomers; assorted colors.

Munstead White Columbine (*A. Nivea Grandiflora*).

Produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers for several weeks.

ARTEMESIA Pontica—Roman Wormwood.

Foliage aromatic, finely divided, showy; foliage silvery green; good border plant.

ASCLEPIAS Tuberosa—Butterflyweed.

One of the showiest of the milkweeds. Flowers in a large cluster, bright persian orange color.

ASTER Tataricus—Tatarian Aster.

Very tall growing; excellent for the hardy border because of its late flowering. Blossoms purplish.

A. Tradescanti—Michaelmas Daisy.

Tall, leafy plants, blooming in late fall when flowers are scarce.

A. Novae-Angliae—New England Aster.

Flowers as large as a silver quarter, in assorted shades from deepest purple to light blue.

BOCCONIA Cordata—Pink Plume Poppy.

Grows from 6 to 8 feet high. Large, showy leaves; flowers in massive terminal panicles.

BOLTONIA Asteroides—White Boltonia.

A perfect blanket of white flowers in late fall, on plants 4 feet high.

B. Latisquama—Violet Boltonia.

Pink flowers tinged with lavender. Showy.

CAMPANULA—Canterburybell.

A good garden flower producing a great profusion of gaily colored blooms. Assorted colors.

CENTAUREA—Centaurea (*Hardheads*).

These excellent flowers are splendid for cutting; thistle-like in form; assorted colors.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Coccineum—Painted Lady (*Pyrethrum Roseum*).

Fern like foliage; very showy, daisy-like flowers in various shades.

C. Uliginosum—Giant Daisy (*Pyrethrum Uliginosum*).

Grows 3 to 5 feet high; stems terminated by large, white daisy-like flowers in late summer.

Shasta Daisy.

One of the most popular white, daisy-like flowers.

HARDY GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We have a splendid assortment of these lovely flowers that are so beautiful in late autumn, and offer the following varieties.

Autumn Glow—Rosy crimson.

Indian—Red.

L. Argentullaise—Deep chestnut.

Old Homestead—Pink.

Rosy Morn—Silvery pink.

St. Illoria—Silver.

Snowclad—White.

Victory—White.

Yellow Queen—Yellow.

Unnamed Varieties—In pink, red, white and yellow.



Shasta Daisy

CONVALLARIA Majalis—Lily-of-the-Valley.

This hardy, popular, fragrant flower thrives in cool, shady locations, and is one of the gems of spring time.

COREOPSIS Lanceolata—Lance Coreopsis.

Large yellow, daisy-like flowers on long stems. Free bloomer; very showy.

DIANTHUS Barbatum—Sweet William.

Popular garden flower, producing great clusters of showy blossoms in red and variations. Fine for edging.

D. Caryophyllus—Clove Pink, Carnation.

Old favorites, bearing sweet, clove scented flowers. Indispensable for edging; excellent for cutting.

D. Plumarius—Grass Pink.

Low, tufty plants bearing a profusion of sweet scented flowers in early summer.

DICENTRA Exima—Fringed Bleedingheart.

Flowers heart-shaped, deep rose color. Foliage fern-like. Grows 12 to 15 inches tall.

D. Spectabilis—Bleedingheart.

An old time favorite, rich in sentiment and old time garden associations.

DICTAMNUS Albus—Gasplant (*D. Fraxinella*).

Flowers white, in long spike. Foliage dark green, waxy, giving off a lemon-like odor when crushed.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove.

The spire-like flowering shoots of this lovely plant possess a dignity and elegance unequalled by any other garden flower. The stems range from 3 to 5 feet tall, bearing spire-like racemes of drooping, thimble-like flowers of great beauty. Various shades from white to purple.



Larkspur



Coreopsis

D. Ambigua—Yellow Foxglove (*D. Grandiflora*).

Flowers often 2 inches long; yellowish. The most durable perennial foxglove.

DELPHINIUM Belladonna—Larkspur.

The freest and most continuous bloomer. Of clear, turquoise blue.

D. Bellamosum—Larkspur.

Similar in habit, but with flowers of deep blue color.

Gold Medal and English Hybrid Larkspurs.

Some of the choicest in colors, habit and freedom of bloom are to be found among our hybrid larkspurs. Many have very double blossoms, in great variety of charming colors.

DESMODIUM.

See Lespedeza.

ECHINACEA Purpurea—Hedgehog-coneflower (*Rudbeckia Purpurea*).

Large, showy reddish-purple flowers, about 4 inches across.

EULALIA.

See Ornamental Grasses.

ERIANTHUS.

See Ornamental Grasses.

FUNKIA.

See Hosta.

GAILLARDIA—Gaillardia (*Blanketflower*).

Among the showiest and most profuse bloomers. The plants are compact, growing from 12 to 18 inches tall; begin blooming in June and continue until frost. Flowers in rich shades of dark red and yellow.

GYPSOPHILA Paniculata—Baby's Breath.

The tiny flowers, in large, airy panicles give this plant an individuality all its own. Excellent for cutting.

HIBISCUS—Rosemallow.

The Marvel Mallows that we offer in this group, produce sturdy plants, often 6 to 8 feet tall; canes freely produce great single blossoms 6 or 8 inches across, of striking colors from deep red to white.

HIBISCUS—Hollyhock.

See *Althea*.

HEMEROCALLIS Flava—Lemon Daylily.

Well known favorite; flowers clear yellow, fragrant, freely produced.

H. Fulva—Tawny Daylily.

Taller than the preceding; flowers larger, tawny orange; very showy.

H. Thunbergi—Japanese Daylily.

Except for its later blooming, does not differ greatly from the Tawny Daylily.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower.

Among the perennial sunflowers, we have some of the finest and showiest varieties. Flowers of clear, bright yellow, produced on long stems. Splendid for mass planting, and for cut flowers.

HOSTA Caerulea—Blue Plantinlily (*Funkia Caerulea*).

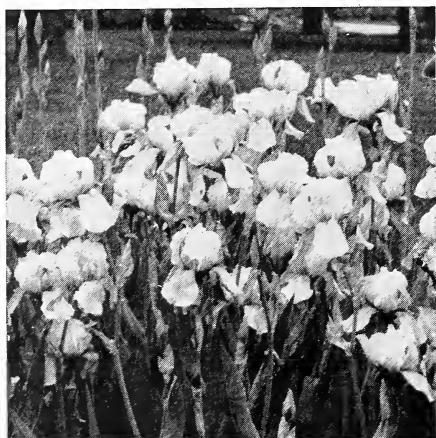
The dense clumps of foliage of this plant make it appreciated for edging. Flowers bright blue, in profusion.

H. Plantaginea—White Plantinlily (*Funkia Subcordata*).

Leaves large, heart-shaped, standing about 18 inches high. Flowers pure white.

IRIS Germanica—Iris.

In this group we offer an excellent assortment of the better varieties. The iris has leaped into popular favor, and it is one of the most substantial of hardy perennials, and produces flowers of most wonderful tints and fragrance. The figures following the names indicate the ratings by the American Iris society. In the description S. indicates Standard; F. indicates falls of the blossoms.



German Iris



Spanish Iris

Caprice—7.5. S. rosy-red; F. deeper rosy-red.

Eldorado—7.8. S. yellowish-bronze; F. violet-purple.

Flavescens—7.0. S. and F. sulphur yellow.

Florentina Alba—7.6. S. and F. creamy-white.

Frederick—S. pale lavender; F. lavender.

Gertrude—6.5. S. and F. clear violet blue.

Honorabilis—S. golden; F. rich mahogany brown.

Juniata—8.1. S. and F. clear blue.

Khedive—6.7. S. and F. fine blue.

Kochi—7.8. S. and F. rich claret purple.

Lohengrin—8.2. S. and F. cattleya-rose, very large.

Loreley—7.9. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine blue.

Mme. Chereau—7.4. S. white edged blue; F. frilled blue.

Monsignor—8.4. S. satiny-violet; F. velvety purple-crimson.

Mrs. Horace Darwin—6.8. S. white; F. reticulated violet.

Nibelungen—7.3. S. fawn yellow; F. violet. Purple on bronze.

Pallida Dalmatica—8.8. S. lavender; F. deep lavender.

Princess Beatrice—9.5. S. and F. lavender-violet.

Prosper Laugier—8.3. S. bronzed-red; F. ruby-purple.

Pumila Coerulea—S. and F. sky-blue; dwarf, bearded.

Pumila White—S. and F. Pure white, dwarf, bearded.

Purple King—7.4. Full purple.

Queen of May—7.4. S. and F. soft rose-lilac.

I. **Pumila.**

This group of plants is of very dwarf habit and blooms profusely, often flowering before the snow is all gone.

I. **Sibirica**—Siberian Iris.

Of distinct form; flowers in deep blue, white and purple.

I. **Xiphium**—Spanish Iris.

Tall flowering spikes. The latest bloomer, flowering after all others are gone.

I. **Kaempferi**—Japanese Iris.

The most massive of all iris, having an elegance and stateliness possessed by few other plants. We offer the following varieties:

Gold Bounds—Large, pure white, with yellow center.

Kumo-no-o-bi—Clear purple, white halo.

Mahogany—Dark red.

Mon-ji-taki—Bright rosy crimson.

Purple and Gold.

Rose and White.

KNIPHOFIA—Bonfire Torch Lily (*Tritoma Pfitzeriana*).

The continuous blooming of this variety has given it a prominent place among hardy garden flowers. Flowers in tall, dense spike of bright red, slender, trumpet-like flowers.

LATHYRUS Latifolius—Perennial Pea.

Flowers resemble the sweet pea in size and shape. Blooms over a long period. Assorted colors.

LIMONIUM Latifolium—Bigleaf Sea-

Lavender (*Statice Latifolia*).

Splendid for garden or rockery, producing panicles of tiny purplish blue flowers which can be dried for winter bouquets.

LILIUM Auratum—Goldband Lily.

The magnificent, large flowers of this grand lily are wonderful in coloring, and of sweetest fragrance.

L. Candidum—Madonna Lily.

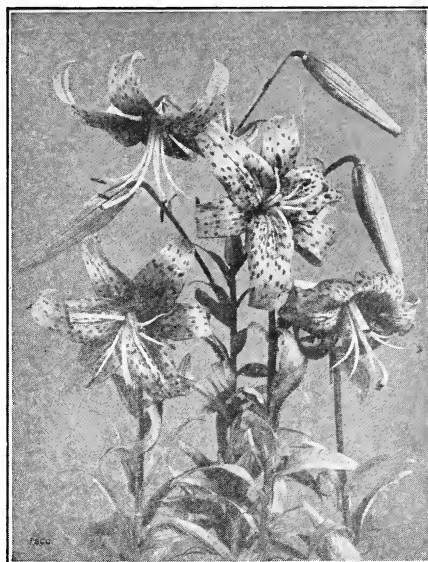
Produces tall spikes bearing large clusters of pure white flowers. Splendid for mass planting.

L. Elegans.

Grand flowers in terminal clusters of 3 to 8 blossoms. Brilliant yellow. Stems 12 to 18 inches tall.

Tip Top.

A variety of *Lilium elegans* originated by Mr. W. J. Courtright, Fremont, Neb., having redder flowers marked with black dots. Plants grow about 24 to 30 inches tall bearing a cluster of the large, bright blossoms at their tops and continuing in flower for a month. It is perfectly hardy and profuse bloomer, and in our opinion, it is the best red lily. It gives more show per square foot and for a longer period than any other perennial garden flower.



Tiger Lily

L. Tigrinum—Tiger Lily.

An old favorite, producing tall stems, terminated by large clusters of deep, orange red flowers spotted with black.

LOBELIA Cardinalis—Cardinal Flower.

Rich, fiery cardinal flowers in clusters at the ends of straight stems.

LUPINUS Polyphyllus—Washington Lupine.

Long spikes of clear blue, pea-shaped flowers.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica—Maltese Cross.

Flowerheads brilliant orange-scarlet. Very showy and of easiest culture.

MONARDA Didyma—Cambridge Scarlet

Beebalm.

Plant grows from 3 to 5 feet tall; stems long, straight, terminated by large flowers of brilliant scarlet.

MYOSOTIS Alpestris—Alpine Forget-Me-Not.

Lovely, dwarf plant, excellent for edging and in rockeries. Blue flowers.

M. Scorpioides—True Forget-Me-Not (*M. Palustris*).

Very dwarf; flowers bright blue with yellow eye.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Erianthus Ravenna.

Ravenna Grass. A heavy grower producing canes often reaching 12 feet and terminated by massive plumes, often 2 feet long.

Miscanthus Sinensis (*Eulalia Gracillima Univittata*).

Maiden Grass. Of graceful habit; narrow foliage with silvery mid-rib. The showy seed plumes are fine for use in winter bouquets.



Festiva Maxima Peony

Striped Eulalia (*Eulalia Japonica Variegata*).

Very long, narrow leaves, striped green, white and sometimes pink or yellow.

Ribbon Grass (*Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata*).

Large, variegated foliage; excellent for bordering large beds.

Zebra Grass (*E. Jap. Zebrina*).

The long blades striped crossways with bands of yellow.

PAPAYER Orientale—Oriental Poppy.

One of the most showy of early summer flowers. The massive poppy-like blossoms, of brilliant red or orange, often measure 8 inches across on stems 3 or 4 feet tall.

PAEONIA—Peony

Of the hardy perennials, none exceed the peony in the beauty and perfume of its blossoms, in hardiness or excellence for cutting. The massive blossoms have all the delicacy in coloring and the sweet fragrance of the rose. For lawn planting, peonies are preferred to any other perennial, since they thrive for years, becoming more floriferous as they increase in age, yet not spreading excessively from the roots, as with many

other plants. Although there are hundreds of varieties of peonies, the selections we offer below are the result of years of experience with peonies, and afford a wide range of colors, splendid form and great endurance. The roots may be set in late summer or early spring in holes 18 inches deep and 2 feet across, setting the plants so the buds will be about 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

The figures following the names indicate the rating by the American Peony Society.

Andre Lauries—Rosy-red; large; late.

Courrone d'Or—8.1. Immense snow white blossoms with circle of yellow.

Duchess de Nemour—8.1. Pure white; good grower and bloomer. Popular.

Edulis Superba—7.6. Bright pink; silvery reflex. Early.

Felix Crousse—8.4. Deep crimson with cardinal at base of petals. Best late red.

Festiva Maxima—9.3. Finest of all white peonies.

Floral Treasure—Pale lilac-rose.

Fragrans—5.9. Dark pink, compact, bomb shape. Splendid flower.

Francis Ortegat—6.7. Brilliant crimson.

Golden Harvest—7.3. Pale pink with yellow center.

Jeanne 'Arc—Pure white, rose type.

Karl Rosenfield—8.8. Beautiful dark crimson.

L'Esperance—Beautiful rosy-pink of good size and form. Early.

Martin Cahuzac—8.8. Dark velvety maroon. The nearest black peony ever introduced.

Meissonier—6.5. The nearest purple peony yet produced. Very brilliant.

Mme. Ducel—7.9. Bright silvery pink with salmon edging.

M. Emile Galle—8.5. Delicate seashell pink; excellent for cutting; bomb type.

Mme. de Verneville—7.9. Sulphur-white. Very fine.

Mons Jules Elie—9.2. Deep chrysanthemum pink; wonderfully fragrant. Early mid-season.

Officinalis Rubra—Extra early; vivid crimson.

Paul Neyron—Rose pink.

Primevere—8.6. The nearest to a clear yellow yet introduced.

Queen Victoria—6.8. White with cream center. Cut flowers last well.

Rubra Grandiflora—8.8. Extra large, very double, blood red.

Rubra Superba—7.2. Deep carmine, fragrant. Very late.

Venus—8.3. Hydrangea pink. Free bloomer, popular.



Phlox give to the mid-summer garden the brilliant beauty of the Peonies in spring

PHLOX—Phlox

For brilliant, showy colors in the hardy garden during the late summer and early fall, Phlox afford the greatest range of colors and brilliance. Ranging as they do from snow white to deepest red, they produce the gayest of tints at a season when showy flowers are scarce. Phlox make the finest display when several plants of a kind are grouped. They are of easy culture, requiring only good, fertile soil and sunny location.

Athis—Salmon pink.

Baron von Dedem—Brilliant red, salmon shade.

Bridesmaid—White with crimson eye.

Champs Elysee—Rich purplish crimson.

Eclairer—Tall, brilliant rosy magenta, large lighter halo.

Elizabeth Campbell—Light salmon, pink center.

Fernand Cortez—Deep crimson.

F. G. von Lassburg—Purest waxy white, large trusses.

H. O. Wijers—White with a pink eye.

La Vague—Lavender pink.

Miss Lingard—The finest white. Very early.

Mrs. Jenkins—White.

Rheinlander—Salmon pink, claret eye.

Richard Wallace—Pure white, with maroon eye.

Rijnstroom—Beautiful clear pink. Very fine.

Rosenberg—Carmine-violet with red eye.

R. P. Struthers—Showy rosy carmine with claret eye.

Sunset—Dark rosy red.

Thor—Largest salmon pink, with scarlet glow.

Widar—Large reddish violet, white eye.

PHLOX *Subulata Alba*—Moss Phlox.

Stems tufted or matted, often carpeting large patches of ground. Flowers very profuse, literally blanketing the plants. Unexcelled as a ground cover; delights in a sunny location. Flowers white.

P. Sub. Rosea.

Same as above, with flowers bright rose color.

P. Sub. Atropurpurea.

Same as above with flowers rose purple.

PHYSALIS *Francheti*—Lantern Plant.

Forms a dense bush about 2 feet tall, producing numerous orange-scarlet Chinese lantern-like husks, enclosing the round, red fruits. Can be cut and dried for winter bouquets. Very novel and attractive.

PHYSOSTEGIA *Virginiana*—Virginia False-dragonhead.

Forms large plants, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing in mid-summer, long spikes of pink, tubular flowers.

PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower.

So called from the balloon-like form of the unopened blossoms. Flowers almost 2 inches in diameter, star-shaped; in colors from white to purple. Should be in every hardy garden.

PYRETHRUM.

See Chrysanthemum.

RUDBECKIA—Goldenglow (*R. Laciniata Aurea*).

This tall growing plant is much appreciated for its great masses of double yellow flowers. Very profuse bloomer.



Brilliant Stonecrop

SEDUM Acre—Goldmoss Stonecrop.

Splendid ground cover. Flowers bright yellow. Excellent for rockeries.

S. Album—White Stonecrop.

Green foliage, white flowers.

S. Kamtschaticum—Orange Stonecrop.

Grows 6 to 10 inches tall; flowers yellow.

S. Oppositifolium—Tworow Stonecrop.

Trailing; flower stems erect, 6 inches; blossoms white.

S. Sieboldi—Siebold Stonecrop.

Leaves in whorls; flowers pink, in large clusters.

S. Spectabile—Brilliant Stonecrop.

Erect stems, 12 to 18 inches tall, terminated by a broad cluster of deep pink flowers.

S. Stoloniferum—Running Stonecrop.

Trailing plant, rooting at the nodes. Flowers pink.

S. Stoloniferum Album.

A new variety of the Running Stonecrop, having pure white flowers.

STATICE.

See Limonium.

TRITOMA.

See Kniphofia.

VERONICA—Speedwell.

A very desirable plant producing tall, erect spikes of handsome flowers, valuable for cutting.

VIOLA CORNUTA—Tufted Pansy.

This charming little Pansy is very effective for edging and for use in rockeries.

YUCCA Filamentosa—Common Yucca.

The broad, sword-like, evergreen leaves of this plant make it effective in low groups, or for edging. Flowering spikes often 8 feet tall, bearing hundreds of creamy white flowers.

Bulbs for Fall Planting



GROUPS or beds of crocus, narcissus, tulips or hyacinths impart to the garden a touch of loveliness and cheer at a time when few other plants have awakened from their winter sleep. There is a magnificent variety of form and color among the bulbs for fall planting, and their culture is the easiest. We import large quantities of bulbs from foreign growers, and in season offer a splendid assortment.

CROCUS

These are the first flowers to bloom in the spring, often coming before the snow is gone. Lovely for massing on the lawn, and will come from year to year if the foliage is not cut for two or three weeks after flowering.

Purpurea Grandiflora—Purple; extra fine.

Sir Walter Scott—Violet and white.

White Mont Blanc—Fine white.

Yellow—Bright yellow. Very early.

HYACINTHS

For fragrance and beauty of bloom Hyacinths have no equal among bulbs. They do splendidly when planted in formal beds or naturalized in groups, or when grown in pots for indoor blooming. We offer the following varieties:

Yellow Hammer—Pure golden yellow.

L'Innocence—The best early white.

Gertrude—Pink.

LaVictoire—Carmine red.

Grand Maitre—Deep porcelain blue.

King of the Blues—Deep glossy blue.



Crocus



When naturalized on the lawn the Narcissus is especially charming

NARCISSUS

For naturalizing on the lawn, this group is by far more popular than any other bulb for fall planting. If left undisturbed, and the foliage not cut until after it has turned yellow, they will last for years, slowly increasing in numbers. Here are some excellent sorts:

Emperor—Enormous, brilliant yellow trumpet.

Bicolor-Empress—Trumpet, rich yellow, color creamy.

Poeticus Ornatus—Pure white, with red edged cup. An old favorite.

Double Von Sion—Large golden yellow, double trumpet.

Campernelle—Commonly called a Jonquil. Pure golden yellow, fragrant. Late.

TULIPS

Attractive in beauty and brilliance of bloom, producing the greatest show when planted in masses or groups, and in front of or among shrubs. They may be grown in pots for indoor blooming.

SINGLE TULIPS

Cramoisi Brilliant—Large, brilliant red.

Kaiserkroon—Bright red, with broad golden border on each petal.

Rose Gris de Lin—Delicate rose, shading to white at base.

Yellow Prince—Yellow. The best yellow for pot culture.

DOUBLE TULIPS

Couronne d'Or—Old gold and orange.

Lucretia—Bright pink. Popular.

Murillo—Large flower on strong stem. White shading to pink.

Rubra Maxima—Early, dark red.

DARWIN TULIPS

Mixture—This is the finest assortment of tulips for bedding or permanent planting where they come again from year to year without being replanted.

Clara Butt—Exquisite flower; salmon, rosy pink.

Edmee—Vivid cherry red, edged old rose.

Farncombe Sanders—Brilliant scarlet.

Inglescombe—Glossy canary yellow.

BREEDING TULIPS

Fine late blooming Tulips of the finest colors; unsurpassed for permanent planting.

Bronze Queen—Soft buff, inside tinged golden bronze.

Professor Schotel—Bright violet blue.

Bacchus—Darkest blue, with violet brown.

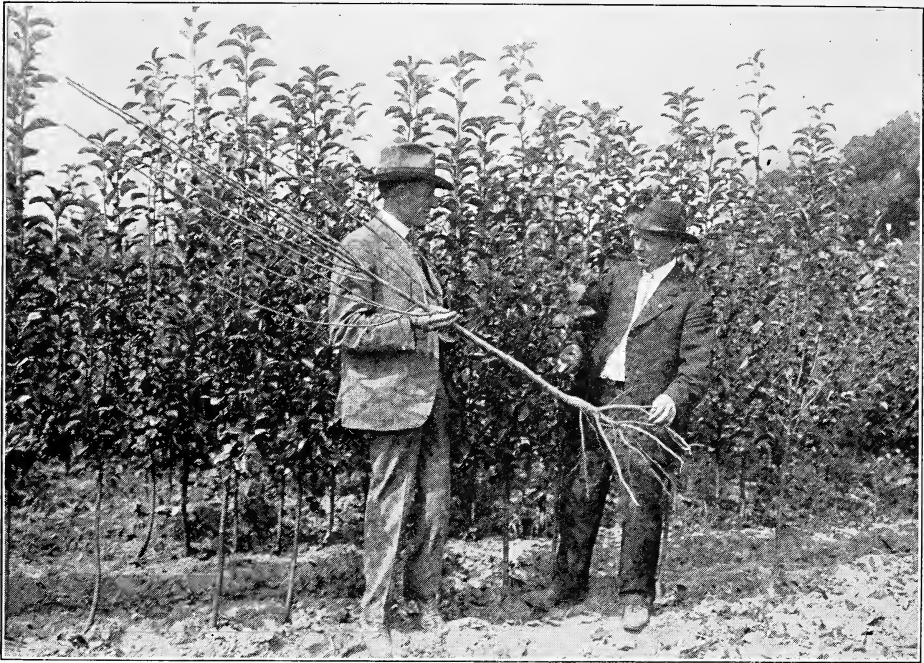
Don Pedro—Coffee brown.

Vulcan—Reddish apricot with margin of buff.

Indian Chief—Indian red, flushed with purple.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

For decorative effect in the lawn or park brilliance and display is increased through the judicious use of well chosen bulbous plants that are planted in the spring. We offer a large assortment in a great range of varieties of such showy plants as Dahlias, Cannas and Gladioli. We also have Tuberoses and the ever popular Elephants Ear. Let us supply your needs in these lovely plants.



Fruit Department



THE home fruit garden combines utility with beauty. Through a selection of varieties of the several fruits, it is possible for even tiny back yards to have an abundance of fruits from the earliest berries to late winter apples and pears.

For marketing, the commercial fruit grower has almost unlimited opportunities. Never were all conditions more favorable for the person who would plant an acreage of fruit for market purposes, and it is doubtful if any farm crop will produce a larger cash income per acre, year after year, than a well cared for plantation of fruit. Your opportunity is here and now, and below, we list superior varieties, all of which have been tried and tested, and know to be splendidly adapted to this region.

Apples

The apple is the King of Fruits. It thrives in almost every climate and soil and can be used in more ways than any other one fruit. Apple trees are of the greatest beauty when in bloom, and the fruit is loved by everyone.

SUMMER APPLES

Anoka.

An apple originated by Prof. N. E. Hansen, South Dakota Experiment Station. Fruit about 2½ inches in diameter, round and of the Oldenburg type of coloring and flavor. Ripens in September. The remarkable and useful thing about this excellent apple is that it comes into bearing very young, often producing fruit while still in the nursery

rows. This apple was introduced in 1918, and is destined to take an important place in apple growing circles. Our supply of this variety is very limited as yet.

Chenango (*Chenango Strawberry*).

An apple of the "sheepnose" type; skin whitish-yellow streaked with bright red. Flesh white, very tender and delicious. Ripens early. Fine for home or market.

Duchess of Oldenburg.

See Oldenburg.

Early Harvest.

Next to Yellow Transparent, this is the earliest apple of importance. Medium size, yellowish white, round. Splendid for eating or cooking. Excellent for home or market.

Golden Sweet.

If you like an early sweet apple this is the best. Fruit of medium size or large, round or round ovate; yellow when ripe.

Liveland.

See Lowland Raspberry.

Lowland Raspberry (*Liveland*).

One of the handsomest of summer apples, and among the best in quality. Skin clear, waxen-white, striped and mottled with crimson. Flesh snow white, often tinged with pink next the skin and of snappy, pleasing flavor. Frequently bears when there are no other apples, as it blooms late. Tree of moderate size, productive and resistant to many troublesome diseases. We recommend this for home use and as a filler in commercial orchards.

Oldenburg (*Duchess of Oldenburg*).

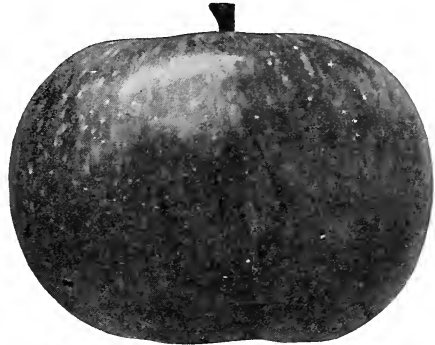
Among the large, red summer apples, this is by far the most popular. It is a sure cropper. Its fruit is of large size and heavily striped with red. In flavor it is a little sour for a good eating apple, but cooks splendidly. It is as a cooking apple that this variety finds its chief use, and it is doubtful if any summer apple makes more delicious pies. It ships well, and is a commanding market sort. It comes into bearing early.

Red Astrachan.

Rather closely resembles Oldenburg, although more round and more nearly a solid red, on well colored specimens.

Red June.

The first red apple to ripen in summer. The fruit is of variable size, ranging from small to large. Solid red in color. Flesh white, more or less tinged with pink. It is a splendid eating apple, and an excellent variety for the home orchard as it ripens over a period of several weeks.



Oldenburg

Sweet Bough.

Large, roundish. Flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor. A moderate and regular bearer.

Yellow Transparent.

By far the best of the early summer apples for home or commercial purposes. It is the standard by which others are judged. Its fruit is somewhat more conical than Early Harvest, yellower and better flavor. The color is a clear, bright yellow when fully ripe, but the fruit is fit for use long before they reach full maturity, and usually are sent to market when the seeds have reached full size but before they have begun to turn brown. Because of the upright habit of the tree, it is preferred as a filler in commercial orchards, and as the trees come into bearing very young it enables the commercial planter to realize a profit from his orchard before the permanent varieties come into bearing. We recommend this variety.

LATE SUMMER AND FALL APPLES**Fameuse (*Snow Apple*).**

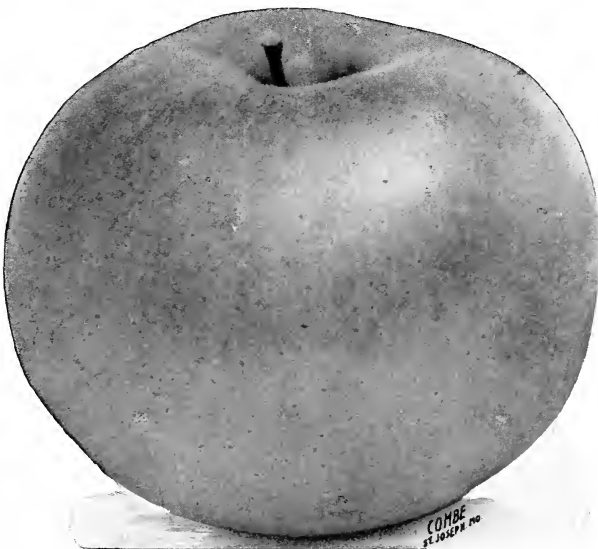
Often called "Snow" because of its pure white flesh. Few apples have flesh so white, or of such delicate, fine grained texture. In flavor, Fameuse has a deliciousness all its own. It thrives better in the cooler climate of the North, and is an important commercial variety wherever it grows.

Gravenstein.

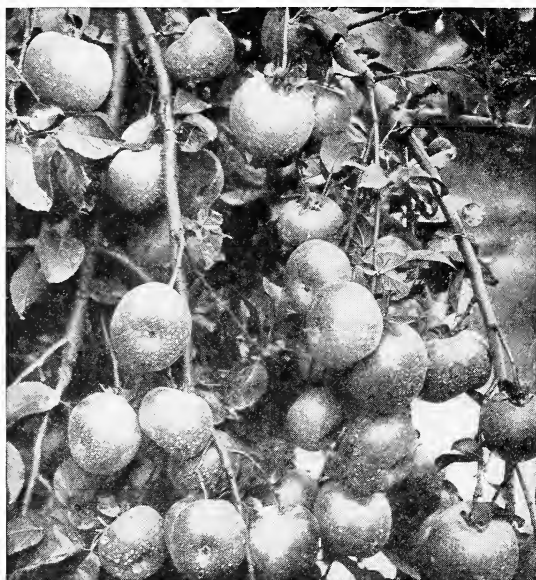
Rather large, roundish or flattened apple, more or less ribbed. Skin yellow, heavily splashed with red.

Maiden Blush.

Fruit medium to large in size, very bright, attractive yellow skin, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side. The tree is a moderately large grower and good cropper.



Yellow Transparent



Wealthy

Rambo.

An old, well known variety, producing liberal crops of medium sized apples of dull yellowish red color. The flavor is excellent.

Ramsdell Sweet.

Like the Rambo, this is one of the older varieties, and in some localities has been a popular sort. The fruit ranges from medium to large; dark red, covered with a blue bloom. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, sweet, good.

Wealthy.

The leading variety of its season. It ripens in mid-September and is suitable for use as late as Christmas. The fruit ranges quite uniform in size, being about that of Jonathan. In color, it is light yellow so heavily streaked with red as to appear much more red than yellow. Its flesh is white somewhat tinged with pink, and is fine grained, very juicy and of excellent flavor. The trees come into bearing early and are fine producers. This variety has so many good qualities that it has become one of the leading commercial varieties.

WINTER APPLES**Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).**

The fruit is of large size, and the mature trees conspicuous because of the very dark color of the bark on the twigs and branches. It is an important commercial variety in the Middle West, yielding well and commanding good prices. It is closely related to Wine-sap, with fruit of larger size and a deeper red skin. The trees bear heavily.

Arkansas Black.

An apple of unique appearance. The fruit is quite round in shape, and when well col-

ored they are so red as to appear black. The fruit is very firm at all times, juicy and of a delightful flavor, especially in mid-winter when it has become fully mature. The flesh is of a distinct yellow color.

Baldwin.

This good old standby is the leading commercial apple in the cooler climate of the North. It is bright red in color; very large in size; of excellent flavor, and the best kind of a keeper in cellar or cold storage.

Ben Davis.

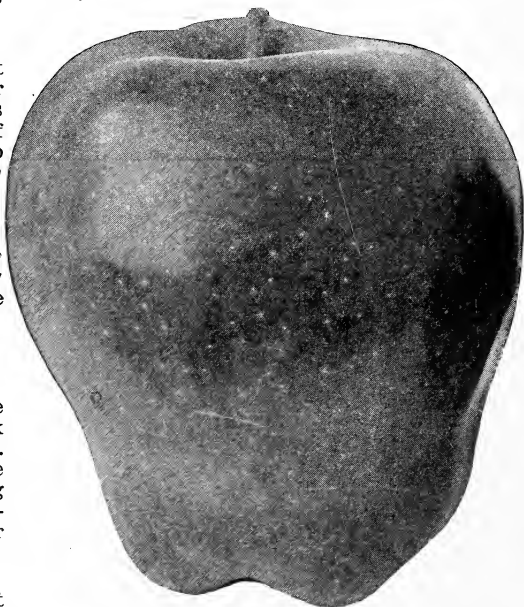
At one time the most largely planted of all apples in the Middle West. Its big, bright red fruits, regular crops and good storage quality made it a leader. It is slowly yielding its popularity to other varieties having better flavor.

Black Ben.

An apple of the Ben Davis type, but having fruits more nearly solid red in color. Trees somewhat more productive and resistant to diseases, and the fruit usually brings 25c to 50c more a bushel on the market.

Delicious.

The peer of all apples. Its fruits range in size from large to very large. They are conspicuous always because of the prominence of the five knobs or bumps at the blossom end, and the lovely red stripes and splashes that decorate the skin in a most pleasing and appealing way. There is something about the size, shape and coloring of this apple that makes a strong appeal to everyone. In addition it has a pronounced



Delicious

and delightful aroma and tender, juicy white flesh of exquisite flavor. Delicious is all that its name implies. The tree is an excellent grower, productive and disease resistant. Delicious is an apple that should be in every home orchard, and it is doubtful if any other kind will make more money for the commercial grower.

Gano.

Resembles Black Ben so closely as to be mistaken for that variety. Chiefly valuable as a commercial sort.

Golden Winesap.

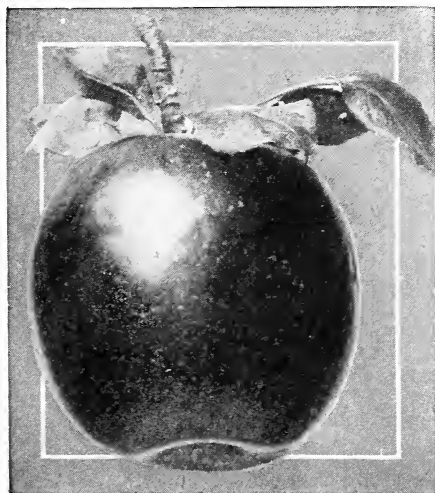
This is a Winesap seedling which originated near Ogden, Utah. It resembles Winter Banana in color and size, being a bright golden yellow, with large red cheek, and is of large size. In flavor, it is excellent, having the goodness of the old Belleflower, with the spiciness of Winesap. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and produces heavily.

Grimes Golden.

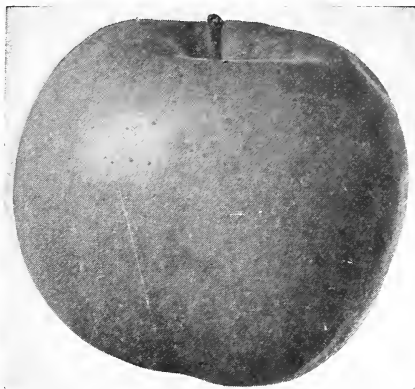
This is the best early winter apple. It is of bright golden yellow color, uniform medium size, and possessed of a texture and flavor that is pleasing to every palate. Grimes Golden is the best kind of an eating apple, and for pies, there are few that are better. You have never eaten a good apple pie until you have eaten one made from Grimes Golden apples. For the commercial grower, this variety is excellent. It produces regularly and well, ships well and brings high prices. For the home or commercial orchard, it is the finest yellow apple of its season, and we recommend it highly.

Haralson.

An early bearing variety; tree of medium size, vigorous, upright, hardy. Fruit medium to large in size, roundish, slightly flattened, well colored with solid red over the entire surface. Flesh fine grained, tender, juicy; excellent quality. Keeps in common storage until early spring.



Jonathan



Grimes Golden

Huntsman.

A popular yellow apple suitable for early winter use. It is of flat shape and notable because of its pronounced aroma. The tree grows well and is productive.

Ingram.

A seedling of Ralls (Geneton) and like its parent, has the good quality of blooming late and frequently escaping the last frosts. Fruit medium to large in size; greenish yellow, thinly splashed with dull red. An apple of commercial importance in the Ozark region.

Jonathan.

The bright, cheerful red color and waxy skin of this apple makes it of most attractive appearance. Its juicy, snappy flavor makes it appeal to the palate. It is one apple that never disappoints. Jonathan is ready to use just after it begins to color in late summer, and may be held in storage until the middle of the next summer. It is one of the finest of apples for the home orchard, and among the leaders for commercial purposes. Jonathan thrives everywhere throughout the Middle West and should be included in every commercial planting.

King David.

This is a red apple of striking appearance, being colored somewhat like Jonathan but with darker red in deeply colored specimens. The fruit is of very snappy flavor. Productive.

Longfield.

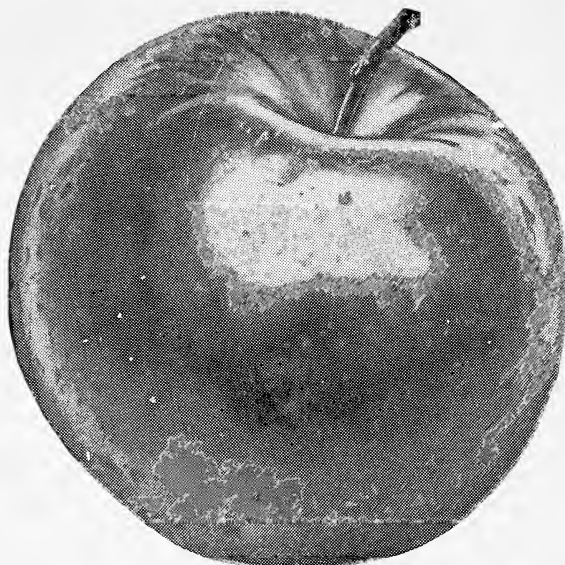
An apple of excellent flavor, and fine for the home orchard. The fruit is of handsome appearance and excellent for cooking. Where hardness of tree is important, this variety is valuable.

Mammoth Black Twig.

See Arkansas.

Malinda.

A very hardy variety, and popular in the colder parts of the northwest. Skin rich yellow with dull red blush. Juicy, mild, sub-acid.



Golden Winesap

McIntosh Red.

An apple of the Fameuse type, but colored much more like Jonathan. It is an important commercial variety in the cooler climates of the North and an excellent sort for home use throughout this region. The flesh is white, juicy and most excellent flavor.

Minkler.

The fruit is overlaid with light red, obscurely striped and splashed with deeper red. It is a good market variety.

Missouri Pippin.

A solid red apple, ripening late and keeping splendidly in storage. The tree is an early and abundant bearer. Splendid for commercial planting.

Northern Spy.

Next to Baldwin, this is one of the leaders for the North. It is one of the largest red apples, and one of the best in flavor and keeping quality. The tree is a strong grower and is very productive.

Northwestern Greening.

A variety of importance in the north. Tree hardy, vigorous; erect grower and comes into bearing early. The skin is pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh crisp, juicy, fair to good.

Paradise Winter Sweet.

See Winter Sweet.

Price Sweet.

Of very strong, upright growth. Fruit of medium, regular, oblong, conical, often unequaled. Surface yellowish green, marbled dull red.

Ralls (*Geneton, Janet*).

One of the good, old, well known varieties, so much relished because of its delightful flavor. Of medium size, dull red.

Rhode Island Greening.

Fruit large, handsome, smooth dark green, becoming yellowish when ripe. It is an old favorite in the Eastern states for home use and market, reaching its best flavor and quality in mid-winter.

Roxbury Russet.

The best of the russet apples. Flesh yellowish green, tender and pleasing, sprightly flavor. A most excellent keeper.

Rome Beauty.

Of the large, round, red apples this is one of the best. The fruit is of handsome appearance, and runs well to large sizes. Flesh firm, moderately fine grained, juicy, mild, pleasant flavor, and excellent for eating. The tree is of erect habit and produces heavily. As a market fruit, Rome Beauty is very popular, and for home use it has few superiors.

Senator.

Beautiful, big deep red apple of fine flavor and excellent texture. Flesh white, sometimes tinged with red next the skin. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer.

Stayman Winesap.

Of the several important descendents of Winesap, this variety is leaping into prominence as a splendid sort for the home or commercial orchard. The tree is a sturdy grower and a very heavy producer. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates, thriving almost wherever planted. It runs to large sizes. The fruit is of deep red color, with firm flesh, tender, juicy, and the same rich flavor of the parent. We strongly recommend this variety for the home or commercial orchard.

Tolman Sweet.

The best in flavor of the sweet winter apples. The skin is green in color; flesh moderately juicy; sweet, good flavor. A good apple for the home orchard.

Wagener.

Handsomely colored, with streaks of red over a yellow ground. The fruit is of medium size, but as the trees are productive the yield is large.

Willow Twig.

This apple is deserving of more extensive planting as a commercial variety. It is heavily productive and the fruit runs well in size. Skin yellow, striped lightly with red; flesh fine grained and of fine flavor. A good shipper and holds up well in storage.

Windsor Chief.

For the colder sections of the Northwest, where many kinds of apples do not succeed, this variety proved hardy. It is heavily enough striped with red to be classed as a red apple. Flesh whitish-yellow firm, fine grained, spicy, fine flavor.

Winesap.

Few apples have enjoyed the popularity of this well known variety. It thrives over a greater range of soils and climates than almost any other apple, always yielding well. Fruit deep red in color, of medium size; fine flavor and excellent keeping quality. Few kinds of apples are better producers, and for this region, Winesap is one of the best for commercial market or home growing.

Wolf River.

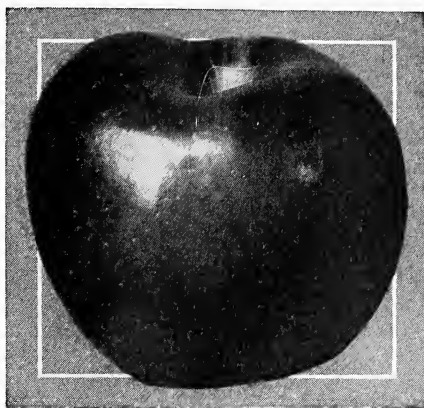
Of value chiefly because of the huge size attained by the fruit, which often becomes 6 inches in diameter. Skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh coarse; flavor fair. As a novelty for the home orchard, it has merit.

Winter Paradise (*Paradise Winter Sweet*).

A large, round apple, with a brownish blush. Flesh white and of very good, sweet flavor. Very satisfactory for home or market.

Winter Banana.

This apple is very beautiful in the blending of its golden yellow color, with its bright red cheek. Some specimens show traces of five, thin brownish lines radiating downward from the blossom end, much like the seams in a banana skin. It is an apple which finds a place in the "extra fancy" trade, but for best prices, the fruit must be handled with great care. The flavor is very fine.



Winesap

York Imperial.

For Middle Western conditions, this is an important commercial apple, always finding a ready market and good prices. The fruit often is of irregular shape, lopsided or oblique. The skin is heavily mottled with light red; flesh firm, fine grained and juicy. In productiveness, this apple is one of the best, yielding crops with regularity.

Yellow Bellflower.

This well known, big yellow apple of the "sheep nose" shape, scarcely needs a description, as it is so well known. The fruit is of large size, excellent quality and one of the finest for baking. An excellent variety for home use, and in some localities for market.

Crab Apples

Florence.

The finest of the crab apples. Tree of rather small size, coming into bearing when very young and producing heavily, the fruit setting in clusters. The apples will measure about an inch or slightly more in diameter; golden yellow with a bright cheek, or almost entirely red. The flesh is firm, or almost entirely red. The flesh is firm, fine grained and exceedingly juicy, with that distinct snappiness so relished in a crab apple.

Hyslop.

Origin American. Season September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.



Florence Crab Apple

Red Siberian.

Fruit about an inch in diameter, brilliant yellow, with an attractive red cheek; very juicy and excellent for jellies, preserves or pickles. The tree becomes of very large size.

Transcendent.

For many years the most popular crab apple. Fruit about an inch in diameter, yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, ripening in August and September. The tree becomes large and spreading.

Success.

Fine, upright growing tree; an early and heavy bearer. Fruit dark red, ripens late; keeps and ships better than Transcendent or Hyslop. An ideal crab apple for all purposes.

Whitney.

Origin Illinois. Season August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.

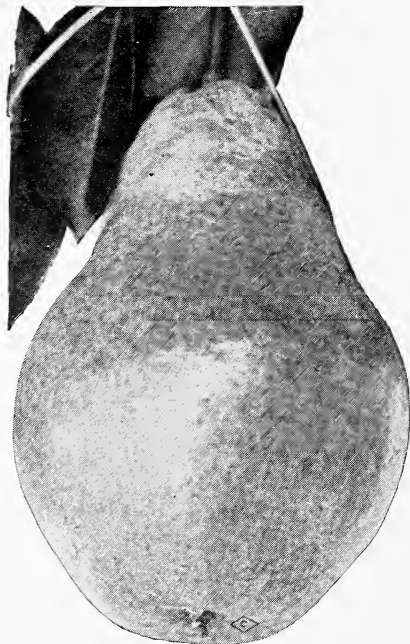
Virginia.

Fruit medium to round; yellow, blushed with red, somewhat striped. Flesh yellow, crisp; flavor acid, sometimes bitterish. Tree vigorous, large, spreading, hardy. Moderately productive. A very desirable tree for top-working, and much used for that purpose.

PEARS



HE melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar. When the pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else it will be poor and the tree injured.



Bartlett Pear

Bartlett.

This pear is more extensively grown for home use and for market than any other one kind. The fruit is of distinct "pear shape," sweet, very juicy, tender and of excellent flavor. The skin is clear, golden yellow, with a red cheek. The trees are good growers and good bearers. The fruit is of much better quality if gathered a few days before it ripens, and is let ripen in a cool cellar.

Clapp Favorite.

Resembles Bartlett in many ways, but ripens several days earlier. The fruit is larger than Bartlett. One of the best varieties for general use.

Seckel.

In its resistance to disease and regularity of bearing, Seckel is of outstanding merit. The fruits are small and not attractively colored, but possessed of a delicacy of flesh and delicious flavor that more than offsets what they lack in size and coloring. Seckel is a splendid pear for home use and local market.

AUTUMN PEARS

Douglas.

Fruit of large size, golden yellow skin, occasionally tinged with a pink blush. Flesh white, fine grained and very juicy. The flavor is very good. Remarkable because of the earliness with which the trees begin to bear. Heavily productive.

Duchess D'Angouleme.

The fruit of this variety always excites wonder and admiration because of their huge size. They are the largest of any, and may always be recognized because of this, and their distinct pear shape. Trees vigorous and productive.

Flemish Beauty.

When well grown, the fruit of this pear is as handsome as any pear, and is almost unapproachable in quality. The trees are heavily productive, and because of their great hardiness, they bear even in climates where winters are severe.

Worden-Seckel.

This is a seedling of Seckel, and has many of the good points of its parent, together with larger size and a bright, clear yellow skin, cheeked with red. The flesh is white, buttery and sweet. The trees hardy, extremely hardy, surviving in the cold Northwest.

WINTER PEARS**Garber.**

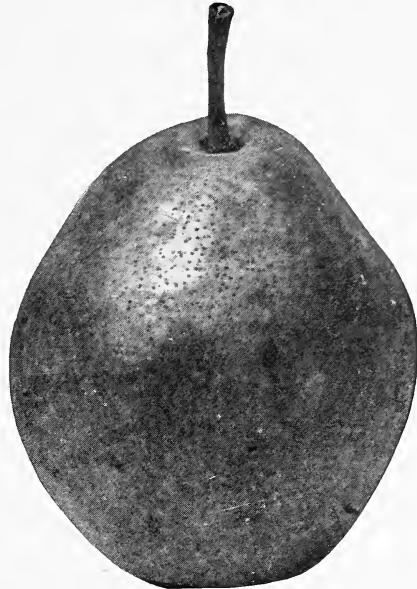
Among the winter pears for this region, Garber and Kieffer hold first place. Garber is a pear of rugged, roundish shape, somewhat flattened on the ends. The fruit keeps well. Tree is very healthy and productive.

Kieffer.

The most largely and successfully grown pear in the Middle West. It is very late in ripening. The fruit is large and of rugged, pear shape; skin green at first, becoming an attractive yellow. It is seldom blushed with color, but frequently with tinges of russet. The trees are very hardy and invariably carry good crops of fruit.

Lawrence.

The best early winter pear for the home orchard. Tree is hardy, early and annual bearer. Fruit of medium size, nice shape;

**Kieffer Pear**

yellow skin, slightly blushed; flavor sugary, juicy, the best of its season.

Sheldon.

An excellent fruit, being very sweet, juicy and of a most pleasing flavor. The fruit is quite roundish for a pear; russeted and sometimes blushed with red. A good variety for the home orchard.

Vermont Beauty.

A bright cheeked pear with a quality similar in goodness to that of Seckel. Excellent for dessert and all culinary purposes. The tree is very healthy, disease resistant and very productive.

PEACHES



NEXT to apples, peaches are more relished and used for a greater variety of purposes than most other fruits. In the dooryard, the peach tree is decorative at all seasons, and especially when laden with its bower of lovely pink blossoms in spring. And what is more enjoyable in summer than to eat your fill of luscious peaches from your own trees. For the commercial grower, peaches produce fortunes, and a well cared for peach orchard is a veritable mint for coining money.

EARLY PEACHES**Alexander.**

Cling. One of the earliest to ripen, the hardiness and vigor of the tree contributing to its earliness. Flesh very tender and clings tenaciously to the stone. Color greenish white, blushed with red.

Champion.

Free. Few peaches of any season are more delicious than this. Skin and flesh white. A brilliant red cheek make the fruit very attractive. Tree very hardy and much more vigorous than many varieties. A heavy bearer.

Carman.

Free. Fruit large, yellowish-white, blushed with red. Flesh cream colored, free-stone. Tree is hardy and regular bearer. One of the best peaches for the home orchard.

Early Crawford.

Free. A yellow fleshed peach of unapproachable quality.

Early Elberta (Goldfinch).

Resembles Elberta in size and shape, but ripens two or three weeks earlier. Tree good grower and productive.

Yellow, blushed with red; very juicy, sweet and good.

Early Wheeler (Red Bird).

Cling. Here is the best of all early peaches. The tree is hardy, vigorous and very productive. The fruit is of good size and of very showy appearance, being an attractive creamy white, splashed or blushed with red. Flesh white, firm, meaty and of good flavor. The skin is tough and quite fuzzy, making it a fruit that will stand shipping. As a home fruit it is one of the best and is a leading early market peach.

Fitzgerald.

Resembles Early Crawford so closely as to be almost identical, but ripens several days earlier, and is much more productive.

Goldfinch.

See Early Elberta.

Greensboro.

Cling. One of the leading early white fleshed peaches. Adapted to wide range of soils and climates. Freestone or semi-cling.

Mayflower.

Semi-cling, about the same size as Alexander but of better color and flavor. One of the best early market peaches.

Triumph.

Free. An extra early variety; flesh yellow, free stone. Skin very red and unusually fuzzy. Very hardy in bud.

MID-SEASON PEACHES**Alton.**

Semi-free. A beauty in appearance and of superb flavor. Ripens several days ahead of Carman and of better flavor, production and hardness. It stands at the top in every way for home or market.

Belle (Belle of Georgia).

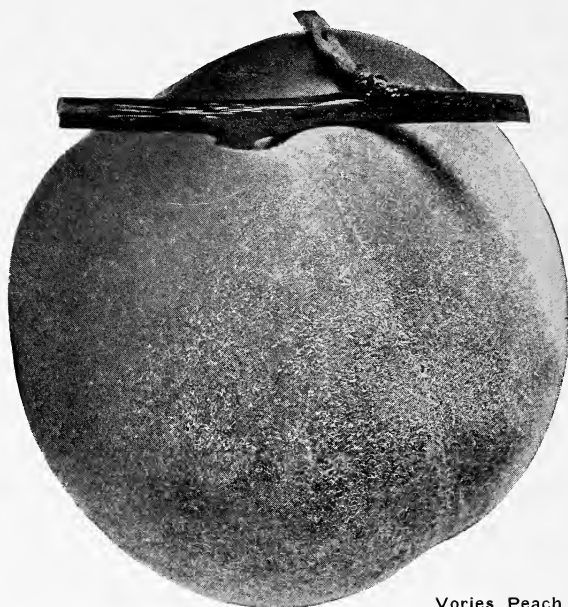
Free. A greenish white peach blushed on sunny side. Flesh firm, excellent spicy flavor. A commercial peach in the South, and desirable elsewhere.

Bokara (Bokara No. 3).

Free. One of the hardiest peaches grown. Greenish yellow overspread with red. Flesh tender, juicy.

Chinese Cling.

Cling. Large fruit, creamy yellow color; most delicious flavor. Productive.



Vories Peach

Crosby.

Free. Medium to large; deep yellow color; delicious flavor for eating or cooking. Tree remarkable hardy in bud.

Elberta.

Free. Most widely grown of all yellow peaches, and the standard commercial peach in many localities. Large, uniform size, deep yellow, with skin brilliantly blushed; rich, juicy, tender flesh separating easily from the stone. Hardy in tree and bud and adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. Ripens in late August and September.

Elberta Cling.

Cling. Resembles Elberta in form and color. Flesh more firm; cling stone. Tree is strong grower and productive.

J. H. Hale.

Free. Fruit similar to Elberta, but more nearly round and almost entirely free from fuzz. Flesh finer grained, of better flavor and a perfect free stone. Season a few days earlier than Elberta. Tree a good grower, productive. One of the best varieties for the home orchard and a promising commercial variety.

Niagara.

Free. Yellow, overspread with red; flesh thick, firm, sweet, and one of the most palatable of its season. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

Rochester.

Yellow free stone of the Crawford type, but ripening ahead of Early Crawford. It has a long season, and on this account is an excellent home orchard variety. The flesh is thick, firm, yellow, juicy and rich.

Vories.

A new peach originated by Judge L. A. Vories of St. Joseph, Mo. It is of very large size, yellow with a lovely red cheek and most exquisite flavor. The flesh is very firm, and even after becoming fully ripe, holds up well. As a peach for the home orchard, this is one of much merit, and it possesses many qualities which give promise of making it a commercial fruit of large importance.

LATE PEACHES**Blood Cling (*Indian Blood Cling*).**

Skin and flesh deep red. Fruit excellent to eat out of hand or for preserving or pickles. Tree vigorous, hardy, productive. Late.

Heath Cling.

Old standard, popular because of the flavor of its delicious, big white fruits. Flesh very tender, melting and of most luscious flavor. A general favorite for canning. The tree is very hardy and yields heavily.

Indian Blood Cling.

See Blood Cling.

Krummel (*Krummel October*).

Free. The best and most profitable late yellow free stone. Fruit large, lemon yellow, attractive. Flesh firm, fine grained, juicy. Tree healthy, hardy, prolific bearer.

Late Crawford.

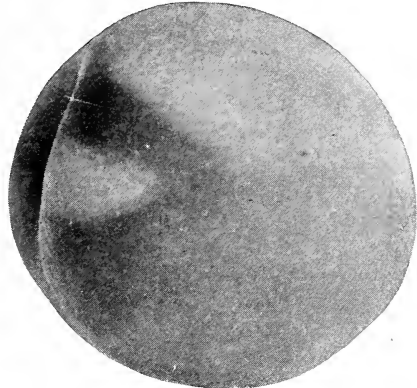
Free. One of the most beautiful of yellow peaches. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy, but not so good a producer as some other kinds.

Lemon Cling.

A deep yellow cling stone, of great commercial importance on the Pacific Coast.

Old Mixon Cling.

Rich, luscious, white fleshed peach, ripening late. One of the oldest peaches in cultivation.



Champion

Old Mixon Free.

Similar to Old Mixon Cling, but a perfect free stone.

Salwey.

Free. Large, dull yellow fruits, mottled with brownish red. An excellent late fruit but giving way to Krummel, which is a better variety in every way.

Stump.

Free. An old favorite white flesh free stone of the Old Mixon type. Not attractive in appearance, but makes up in quality what it lacks in looks. A good peach for the home orchard.

Wonderful.

Free. Fruit of medium size, light yellow, freckled with red. Very fuzzy. Quality good. Free stone. Tree medium large and productive.



Elberta



Shropshire Plum—The most popular Damson

Plums

THERE are plums for every palate; there are plums for every purpose. From the sugary fruits of the prunes, to the most sharply acid, and from small trees for dooryard shade, to kind adapted to large orchards, the plum affords ample room for selection and adaptability. As a fruit for the home orchard, the plum is ideal while for the commercial grower, the opportunities are almost unlimited.

There are four types of plums—Japanese, European, American and Hybrids. Through the development of superior varieties through the hybridization of old varieties, a strong impetus has been given to plum growing, and especially in localities where but little fruit is grown.

Plant a few plum trees in your yard or orchard and enjoy the lusciousness of the fresh fruit, and the delight of the sauces, jelly, butter or preserve that may be made from the fruit.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Bradshaw.

Fruit dark reddish-purple, with heavy bloom. Flesh dull yellow, pleasant flavor; semi-cling.

Damson (Blue Damson).

Old favorite for preserves in spite of its small size. Fruit black, overspread with a heavy bloom. Surpasses any of its kind in hardness and productiveness.

Deck Damson.

An improvement on the Common Blue Damson. Larger and more productive. With small seeds. Free stone when fully ripe. Good for preserving and canning. Ripens in August.

German Prune.

One of the most luscious to eat out of the hand. Fruit almost as large as an egg; dark blue. Delicious for culinary purposes. When dried, it is the prune of commerce. An excellent variety for home growing, and a standard commercial sort.

Grand Duke.

Large, blue, meaty plum of excellent culinary quality; late. An excellent market fruit; splendid shipper. When the trees reach bearing age they are heavily productive.

Imperial Gage.

Dull greenish yellow fruits the size and shape of a small egg. Flesh golden yellow, juicy, sweet, free stone.

Italian Prune (Fellenburg).

The most popular plum in America. Fruit of medium size, black, covered with heavy bloom. Flesh yellow, juicy, firm and of the best quality. Tree hardy and productive, splendidly suited to the home garden or commercial orchard.

Lombard.

Dark purplish red color. Quality excellent for eating or cooking. The tree is hardy and a very regular bearer. This is the best of the European varieties of plums for this territory.

Monarch.

A handsome plum, rich purple in color and of large size. Tree above the average in productiveness.

Reine Claude (Green Gage).

Fruit of golden yellow color, large in size and unsurpassed in flavor and quality. Tree is moderately large; productive.

Shropshire (Shropshire Damson).

Of the several descendants of the old Damson, this produces the largest fruits of the true Damson quality and flavor. Fruit matures late; over an inch long and an inch across. Should be included in every home orchard. An excellent market fruit.

Shipper (Shipper Pride).

Purplish black fruit, overspread with a heavy bloom, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Tree large, vigorous, bears big crops.

Yellow Egg.

Fruit of large size, beautiful golden yellow, the handsomest of yellow plums. Better for culinary purposes than as a dessert fruit.

JAPANESE PLUMS**America.**

Golden yellow with a red cheek and waxy luster, turning currant red when ripe. Ships very well; of best quality for culinary use. Tree is of great hardiness and bears heavily.

Abundance

Big, bright cherry red fruits overspread with heavy bloom. Flesh rich, golden yellow, sweet and good for eating out of hand or for cooking. Tree bears heavily. A fine home or market plum.

Burbank.

While Abundance is good, Burbank is better in every way. Resembles Abundance in color and shape but almost twice as large, and with a more delicate flavor. The tree is a tall, wide spreading grower and very heavy producer.

Red June.

Fruit distinctly heart shaped. Garnet red overlaid with blue bloom. Flesh light yellow, firm, sweet, aromatic. It blooms late, hangs well and produces extra well. One of the better varieties of the Japanese type.

Shiro.

Large, very early bright yellow plum of excellent quality. Tree vigorous hardy, productive.

Wickson.

The largest of the Japanese type, more than 2 inches in diameter. Of handsome red color with firm, yellow flesh and pleasant, unusual flavor. Not reliably hardy but where it thrives, is regarded as a very fine fruit.

AMERICAN PLUMS**Burwood.**

A Burbank hybrid, originated by Theodore Williams, Benson, Neb. The flavor is excellent; meat solid, pit small. We recommend it highly.

**Burbank Plum****De Soto.**

An American plum better suited to orchard use than most others of the type. Trees enormously productive, fruit of good size and of excellent quality. The color is a bright yellow, sometimes blushed with red.

Hawkeye.

One of the best; large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty, annual bearer. A splendid fertilizer. Ripens in September.

Omaha.

Dark red, large, meaty, delicious; splendid for culinary use. Hardy in wood and bud; prolific bearer, ripening in August. Originated by Theodore Williams, Benson, Neb.

Quaker.

A large, round, purplish-red plum of sweet, firm, yellow flesh; excellent quality and heavy bearer.

Surprise.

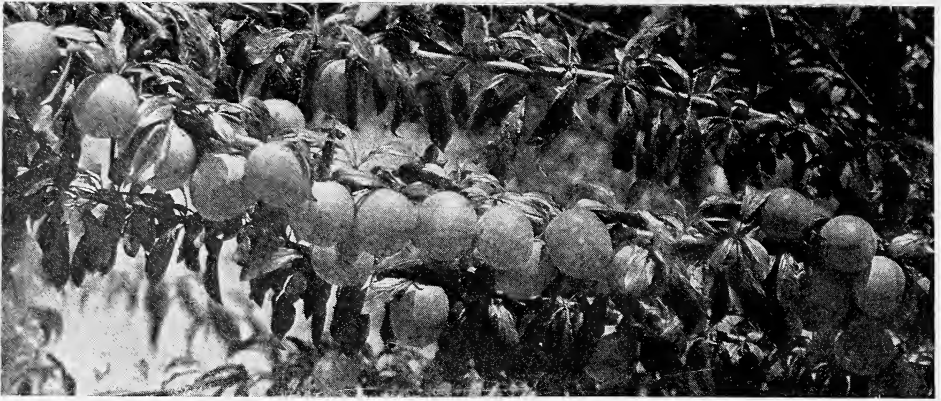
This excellent plum originated in Minnesota and is perfectly hardy and a fine grower. Its leaves are a very dark, glossy green, distinct from other plums. Fruit of good size; flesh firm, even when ripe, but melting and juicy. Should be in every garden. Ripens about August 20 to September 1.

Wild Goose.

Cherry red fruit of large size; sweet and very juicy. Hardy, heavy bearer. A fine plum for home use and local market. Its only fault is that the blossoms are not entirely self-fertile, and better crops will be produced if planted with some other plum as a pollinizer.

Wyant.

One of our best native plums. Comes into bearing very young, and generally bears good crops. Fruit of good quality, ripening in September. Free stone.



Waneta—A handsome hybrid plum of great merit

HYBRID PLUMS

Elliott.

Fruit medium to large, red, flesh firm, juicy, good quality. Ripens in September. Promising market sort.

Goldenrod.

Vigorous, upright tree producing fruit medium to large in size, of clear yellow color; moderately juicy and sweet; fair to good in quality. Ripens last of August.

Hanska.

This is a cross between the native plum and the fine, fragrant Apricot plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked, retains the apricot flavor. The fruit is about 1½ inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh firm, yellow, good quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year and ripens the first week in September. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere.

Hennepin.

Fruit medium to large, dark red, flesh dark red, firm, juicy, sprightly. Quality very good. Excellent for preserving and valuable for home and market use.

Monitor.

High quality, firm flesh, large size. Tree is an unusually vigorous grower and a regular annual bearer. Excellent for home or market purposes.

Onata.

One-year old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in habit of growth. The fruit is 1 inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish-red, with blue bloom; flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partaking of the rich sweetness of the Gold plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

Bears as early as the first week in August. This is greatly in its favor, as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. Tree hardy and a great bearer certainly makes it popular wherever planted.

Red Wing.

Large, firm, yellow, overlaid with red. Flesh moderately juicy, sweet. Quality very good. Attractive in appearance, and while a new variety, promises to become a valuable market fruit.

Sapa.

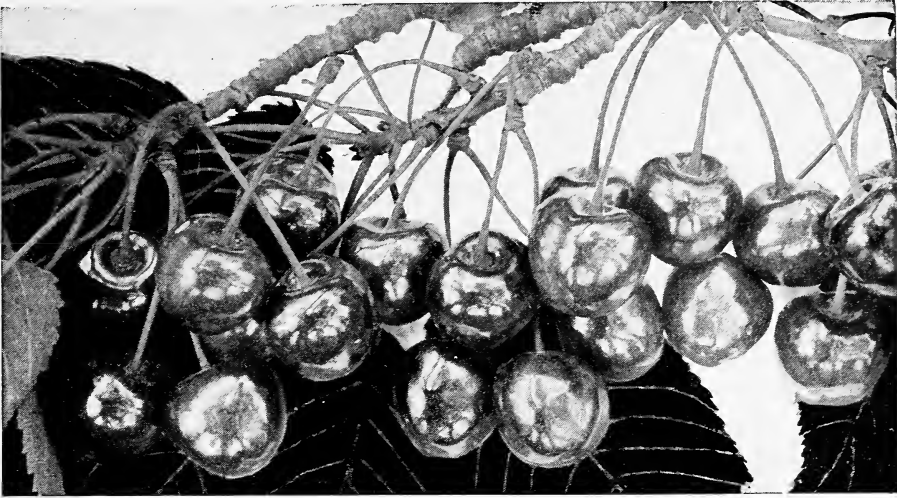
Introduced in 1908. Fruit has a glossy, dark purple, thin skin; rich, dark purple flesh of the Sultan plum. On account of its fine flavor and rich coloring, Sapa has headed the list of Hanson hybrid plums in popularity. Excellent for eating out of the hand, and makes the most delicious, rich, sweet, deep wine colored sauce. It is a wonderfully early and prolific bearer, the fruit being set along the branches as thickly as gooseberries. The trees often bear in the nursery rows, and three-year trees have produced as much as a bushel and a half of fruit. Tree is spreading and handsome in appearance.

Underwood.

Very hardy and very prolific. Fruit large, red; juicy; ripens very early and continuous over long season. Quality excellent.

Waneta.

This magnificent plum, originated by Prof. N. E. Hansen, gives to northern fruit growers an opportunity to compete with California in the production of large, finely flavored and colored plums for market. The tree is a very fast grower, producing the largest and what is believed to be the best of the Hansen hybrids. That means that it is the best in tree and in fruitfulness of any plum grown at this time in this part of the country. The fruit of Waneta often is as much as 2 inches in diameter; bright red in color; of delicious quality; a long keeper and splendid shipper.



Large Montmorency is one of the finest cherries for home use

Cherries



CHERRIES are liked by everybody. They will thrive everywhere, except on wet land. For home use or for market, the cherry always finds a ready demand, with never a surplus. For pies, cherries stand right next to apples in popularity. Cherries are an ideal fruit for planting in the dooryard, as the tree is very free from annoying insects, and when in bloom, it is one of the most beautiful of all white blossomed trees. Plant a whole orchard of them if you can.

Bing

Sweet cherry of large size, almost black, very meaty and delicious.

Black Tatarian.

Fruit resembles Bing, being black in color, meaty, sweet flavor. A better producer than Bing in this region.

Dyehouse.

The earliest cherry to ripen, coming a week ahead of Early Richmond. The fruit is of fair quality; tree productive.

Early Richmond.

The standard early red, sour cherry. Fruit bright red, very juicy, snappy flavor; relished for home or market. As a pie cherry, early Richmond and Montmorency are preferred by canning factories everywhere. In tree, Early Richmond grows large, and is hardy in wood and bud; producing abundantly. An ideal variety for home or market.

English Morello.

One of the best late, sour cherries. Tree rather dwarf in habit, but enormously productive. Fruit of large size, almost black, meaty, sharply but deliciously acid. Excellent for market or home.

Governor Wood.

Large, round, heart shaped cherries of light yellow color, shaded with red. Nearly sweet, rich and good. Tree is a large grower.

Honey Dew.

A sweet cherry originating near Wahoo, Neb. Very large size, excellent in quality and as fine as any produced on the Pacific coast. Tree perfectly hardy, vigorous, fine grower.

Lambert.

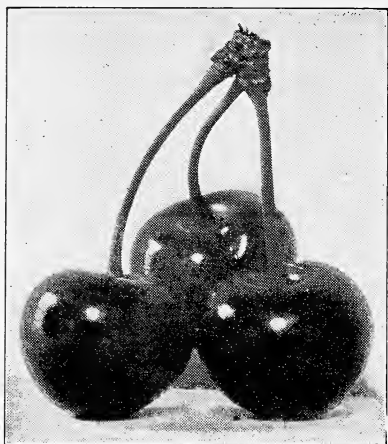
This sweet cherry is of large commercial value on the Pacific coast. The fruit is of very large size, dark purplish red color, meaty, delicious. Tree becomes very large and produces heavily.

Large Montmorency.

The best mid-season cherry, and of largest commercial importance in this region. Its fruits are large, deep cherry red, very tender and juicy. It is the best variety for home and market. It ripens at the close of the Early Richmond season, and is of better size than that variety; more meaty and of richer flavor. It is a favorite of children; an excellent shipper and in big demand by canning factories. The tree grows more erect than Early Richmond, is very productive.

Late Duke.

One of the best of the semi-sweet cherries. Fruit large, heart shaped, heavily marbled red. Flesh tender and of excellent quality. Ripens late in June.



Wragg Cherry

May Duke.

An excellent, old, well known variety. Fruit large, dark red, juicy, rich; almost sweet. Tree rather dwarf in habit, vigorous and productive.

Napoleon (Royal Ann).

Of the big yellow or white sweet cherries, this is the most extensively grown. Fruit pale yellow with a red cheek. Tree grows large and is a heavy cropper.

Ostheim.

Medium size, heart shaped fruit, almost black in color when ripe. Very fine for dessert or canning. Good variety for home growing as it ripens over a long period.

Schmidt (Schmidt Bigarreau).

Unsurpassed in size by any other black cherry; flesh dark, ruby red; mild, sweet flavor.

Windsor.

One of the most profitable sweet cherries. Dark red, tender, meaty, excellent flavor. Tree tall, upright.

Wragg.

An Iowa variety similar to English Morello. Tree of dwarf habit, and loads down every year with very dark, meaty, extra rich fruit. Excellent shipper and a profitable late sort.

HYBRID CHERRIES**Bessey Cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*).**

Known as "Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry," is native to the Rocky Mountain section. Deserving of more general planting over a wide territory.

Compass Cherry-Plum.

Originated in Minnesota through a cross between the native Sand cherry and the Miner plum. Like the Hansen hybrid plums, it possesses remarkable hardiness combined with enormous productiveness. In appearance the fruit resembles the plum more than the cherry, but it has the bright red color of the cherry and the prolific fruiting habit of the Sand cherry. Ripens the last of July.

St. Anthony.

A Sand cherry hybrid of the breeding of Zumbra cherry. Fruit small to medium, round, dark purplish black; excellent for preserving. Ripens last of August.

Zumbra.

This is a pin-cherry, sweet cherry, sand cherry hybrid produced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. The tree is a dwarf grower and produces its fruit in thick clusters along the limbs. Fruit small to medium, dark purplish black, round, crisp, juicy. Ripens last of August. Valuable for home and market.

Apricots

Alexander.

Medium to small, light orange color flecked with red; very tender, sweet, juicy; good quality. Early.

Budd.

Golden yellow fruits of sweet, peach-like flavor. Early.

Early Golden.

Medium or small, golden yellow, moderately juicy and sweet.

Moorpark.

The largest fruit of any apricot. Creamy yellow color with red cheek. Flesh thick, juicy, excellent flavor; separates perfectly from the stone. Tree large, upright and heavy bearer.

Royal.

Light yellow with red cheek, sweet, vinous, excellent quality. Tree large; regular bearer of heavy crops. The commercial variety of the Pacific coast.

Superb.

Medium in size, light salmon color with numerous red or russet dots. Flesh yellow, firm, good. Fairly early.

Quince

Champion.

Fruit large, oval, firm; very aromatic; fine for preserves and jelly.

Orange.

Round, rugged fruits of deep yellow or orange color. Excellent flavor and quality.

Mulberries

Downing.

One of the finest varieties for fruit. Becomes a large tree, bearing enormously of large, black, sweet fruits.

Russian.

The best variety for hedges and wind-breaks. Compact grower and stands close pruning. Fruit of variable color ranging from black to white.

New American.

The best variety to grow for fruit. Much harder than Downing; equally fruitful and ripening over a period of four months.

Grapes



GRAPES! The very word exhales a vinous fragrance. It carries with it the combined essence of the morning dew and sweetest of perfume; the nectar of the gods and one of the most delectable of modern fruits. Although the oldest of cultivated fruits, grapes are only just now coming into the popular favor which their many good qualities really merit. Adapted alike for planting in enormous vineyards, and for trailing over the pergola in the back yard or on the porch, no fruit combines greater utility with beauty, and so easy to grow! The grape is the fruit for the poor man as well as the rich; for the little back yard and the farm; for the fertile soil and the impoverished; for the stony hillside and the level prairie. Indeed, the grape is the most adaptable of fruits, and with the exception of the apple, it affords a greater variety of palatable healthful food than any other.

No fruit rewards so liberally as grapes. No fruit will produce large crops year after year with so little care, and few fruits will respond to good treatment in a more appreciative way. No fruit is so sure to please every palate, and there is a place at every doorstep for a vine to cover the veranda. Plant grapes where they may climb on the back fence; put them on an arbor in the yard, or plant a vineyard of them and realize the handsome profit that comes from growing them in a commercial way. In the sorts listed below are grapes for many purposes and palates.

Agawam.

An old favorite. Berries large, meaty; dark purplish-red with thin bloom; ripens late and can be kept until mid-winter.

Beta.

One of the hardiest, surviving and producing in the colder parts of the Northwest. Fruit black, juicy. A vigorous grower; excellent for covering arbors.

Brighton.

The best red grape for home use and market. Exceptionally fine flavor; very sweet, juicy and aromatic. Vigorous vine, sets large crops.

Campbell Early.

Bunches medium to large, berries large, glossy, black with a beautiful blue bloom. Pulp sweet and juicy. Good. Seeds small and few in number. Season ten days earlier than Concord. New and promising.

Catawba.

Long the standard red grape in the Eastern markets. Ripens late; keeps well; quality very fine.

Concord.

The standard of excellence among black grapes. It is the most important table grape east of the Pacific Coast. Berries jet black, sweet, juicy; excellent flavor; hardy; productive.

Delaware.

Small in bunch and berries, but the finest of any grape in flavor. Red.



Brighton Grape



Concord

Lindley.

Dark red, with a peculiarly rich and aromatic flavor. Keeps and ships well. Do not crack in wet weather nor shatter from the bunch. A general favorite.

Lucile.

One of the best early, dark red grapes. Ripens about with Worden. Juicy, of pronounced foxy flavor.

Diamond (Moore Diamond).

Few grapes surpass Diamond in quality and beauty of fruit. Its chubby bunches of big, green berries, are most attractive. When fully ripe they have a tinge of golden. Just enough of the richness of Old World grapes combined with native fox grapes to give them a wonderful flavor. Very productive.

Moore Early.

Black, similar to Concord, but of larger berry and somewhat smaller, looser bunch. Vine moderate grower but heavy producer. Ripens a week or more ahead of Concord. Very popular home and market grape.

Niagara.

Pale yellow, with thin, white bloom. Berries large, in compact bunches. Sweet, good, fine grained, tender, foxy. One of the best white grapes in production but less agreeable flavor than Diamond.

Pocklington.

A late ripening white grape, similar to Niagara, but ripening later and more foxy in flavor.

Salem.

Large, dark red berries, produced in heavy, compact clusters. Very juicy, tender, and of delicious vinous flavor.

Vergennes.

Seldom fails to produce a crop. Ripens about with Concord. Large, red, fine grained, juicy and of excellent flavor. Standard late keeping grape in northern markets, and frequently seen in the markets at Christmas.

Worden.

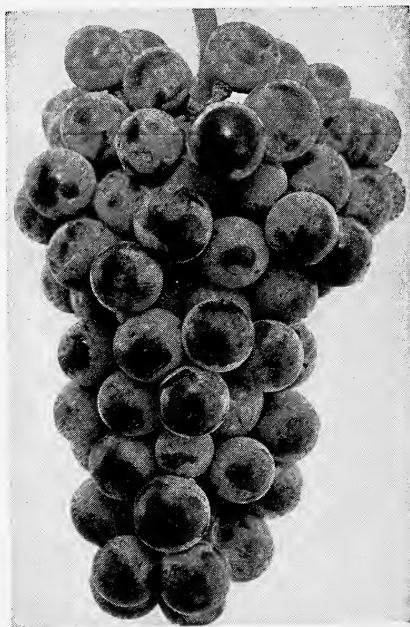
Similar to Concord, but ripening several days earlier. Superior in hardiness, health and productiveness to others of its season. A very fine grape for home or market.

Woodruff Red.

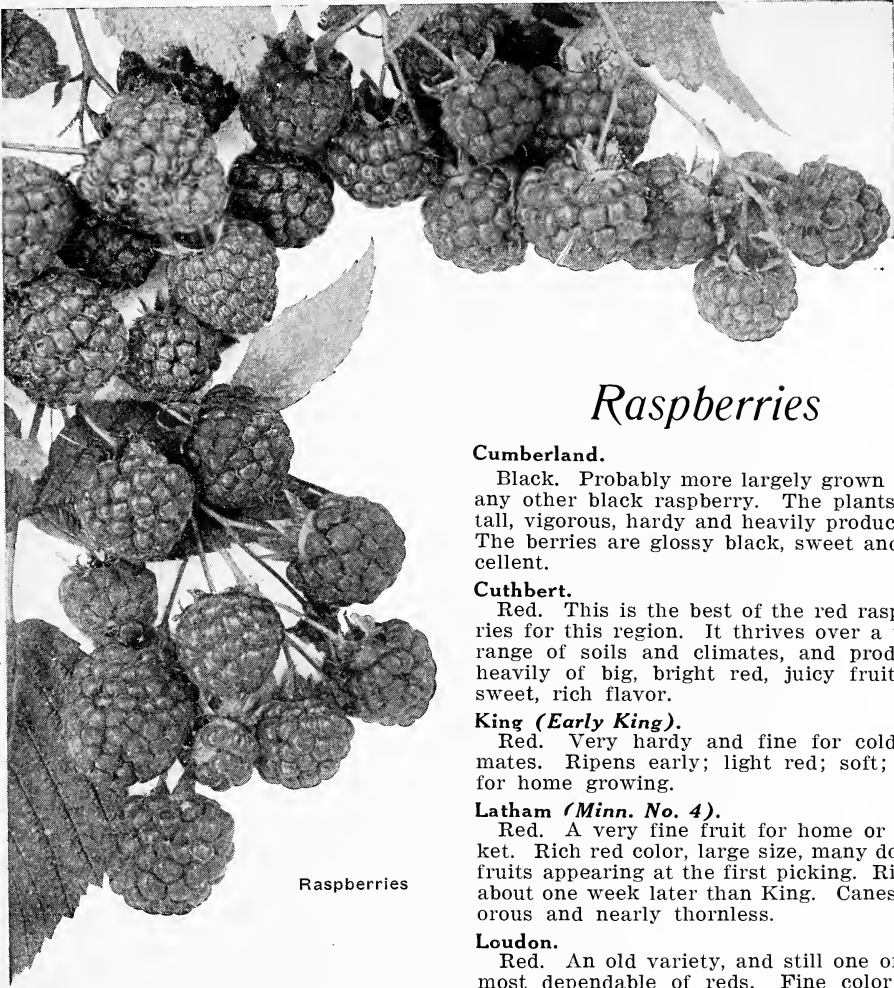
Very handsome and appealing bright red grape produced in large clusters. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive. Berries large, rather tough and of very decided foxiness. Greatly relished by those who like a foxy grape.

Wyoming.

Berries of a yellowish red color, medium in size and produced in large, rather loose bunches. The vine is very hardy and productive. Quality of fruit excellent; foxy.



Moore Early



Raspberries

Raspberries

Cumberland.

Black. Probably more largely grown than any other black raspberry. The plants are tall, vigorous, hardy and heavily productive. The berries are glossy black, sweet and excellent.

Cuthbert.

Red. This is the best of the red raspberries for this region. It thrives over a wide range of soils and climates, and produces heavily of big, bright red, juicy fruits of sweet, rich flavor.

King (*Early King*).

Red. Very hardy and fine for cold climates. Ripens early; light red; soft; fine for home growing.

Latham (*Minn. No. 4*).

Red. A very fine fruit for home or market. Rich red color, large size, many double fruits appearing at the first picking. Ripens about one week later than King. Canes vigorous and nearly thornless.

Loudon.

Red. An old variety, and still one of the most dependable of reds. Fine color and flavor; preferred for canning, as it holds its color.

Plum Farmer.

Black. Early, large; of excellent quality. Very good for commercial growing as it ships well. Plants strong and productive.

Marlboro.

Red. Very hardy plant; fruit very handsome and large, juicy; quality good.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

Ranere (*St. Regis*).

Red. The most prolific of any red raspberry, beginning to ripen with the earliest and continuing on the ends of the young canes until frost. Berries of medium size, very firm; fine, rich flavor. As a home fruit, Ranere is very good, as it usually yields a crop the season it is planted. The fruit possesses that musky flavor so much appreciated in a red raspberry.

Black Pearl.

Black. A new, and one of the most satisfactory black raspberry for home or market use. Canes hardy and disease resistant. Berries large, glossy black and attractive. Excellent flavor and ripening over a short period, making it desirable for market. Originated at St. Joseph, Mo.

Cardinal.

Purple. Adapted to a wider range of climate and soil than any other raspberry, yet not so largely grown as Columbian. Berries large, dark purple, tender, juicy and in flavor resembles red raspberries.

Columbian.

Purple. Large, handsome and of excellent flavor. Plants vigorous, productive. Fruit ripens mid-season; flesh firm, juicy, very aromatic and fine in quality.



Eldorado Blackberry

Blackberries

Blowers.

Most productive of all in this region. Canes tall, vigorous. Fruit long, tapering, but of variable size; glossy black, soft, sweet; excellent.

Early Harvest.

One of the earliest blackberries. Fruit small, but of excellent flavor. Plants productive but usually require winter protection.

Eldorado.

The plants are vigorous growers, very resistant to disease, and produce heavily. Excellent size, color and flavor. A variety of commercial importance and an excellent home fruit.

Mersereau.

Early, hardy, vigorous variety of exceptional sweetness. Berries sparkling black, large, juicy; soft seeds. As a shipper and keeper it is one of the best. Plants very resistant to disease.

Snyder.

An old standby; very hardy and productive. Large fruits of splendid flavor; fine for home or market.

Dewberries

Lucretia.

The best and most widely grown of dewberries. Plants of trailing habit, and for best results should be trellised. A strong grower, and very productive. Fruit glossy black, resembling the blackberry, but of milder richness in flavor. Ripens ahead of the earliest blackberries.

Strawberries

Aroma.

Perfect. This is the great commercial berry of the Middle West. Fruit large, blocky, bright red, of mild flavor and good quality. Ripens mid-season to late. Ships very well. A fine berry for home or market.

Brandywine.

Perfect. One of the best in quality. Fruit large, late; very dark red. Excellent for home or market.

Dr. Burrill.

Perfect. One of the newer sorts. Large, very dark red; excellent quality. Resembles Dunlap in shape and flavor. Gives promise of becoming one of the best commercial sorts.

Dunlap (*Senator Dunlap*).

Perfect. For home use and local market, no strawberry is of greater excellence. Splendid plant maker. Fruit of handsome size, shape and superb flavor. Few berries so deliciously sweet, fragrant and appetizing as this. Season medium early.

Gibson.

Perfect. Relatively new; beautiful dark red; fine shape. Plants productive and bear through a long season. Flavor sweet, good but not so highly flavored as Dunlap.

Howard.

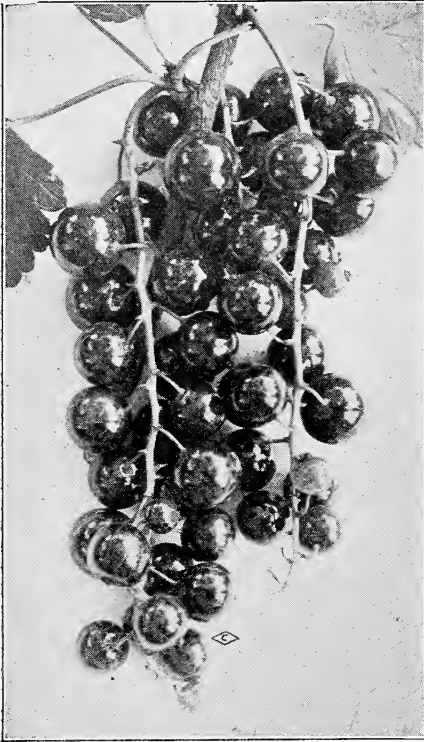
A berry of unusual earliness. Very resistant to frost; sure cropper. Berries of large size, bright, attractive color and fine form. Fruit runs throughout the season very uniform in size. As a general purpose berry this is one of the best of the newer introductions.

Senator Dunlap.

See Dunlap.

Warfield.

Imperfect. Next to Dunlap, this is the best berry grown. A splendid plant maker; healthy hardy and a fine cropper, especially when planted with Dunlap as a pollinizer. Fruit round, very dark red; delicious flavor.



Currants

Cherry.

An old, popular variety. Fruit produced in short clusters; berries of large size, dark red color; good quality.

Diploma.

A new variety of light red color. Fruit very juicy, and very desirable for jelly.

Perfection.

A new currant that is becoming very popular because of its attractive fruit and large production. Color bright red; large size, uniform throughout the bunch. A fine variety for home or market.

Red Dutch.

One of the oldest and best varieties. Berries medium to small, in long slender clusters; bright red and of the best flavor.

Victoria.

A splendid variety, somewhat like Red Dutch in berry and cluster. Productive; fruit keeps long on the bush.

White Grape.

The largest in berry and cluster of all white fruited currants, and the best of its class for this locality.

Wilder.

An old favorite, very handsome, dark red, firm, juicy, good. Plant a heavy cropper.

Gooseberries

Carrie.

Very strong grower and heavy cropper. When fully ripe the berries are of deep purplish red color and delicious flavor. In size, rather small, but large numbers.

Downing.

Always dependable. Fruit large, of fine size and appearance. Bush a good grower and heavy cropper. Fine for home use.

Houghton.

Next to Downing, this is the most extensively planted. Heavy producer; fruit large and of fine quality either green or ripe. Pale red when ripe.

Josselyn.

See Red Jacket.

Oregon (*Oregon Champion*).

One of the finest gooseberries, producing a strong, upright healthy bush that yields heavily. Less thorny than other varieties. Berries medium in size; excellent for cooking, and the best for pies.

Pearl.

Very hardy and disease resistant. Larger and more productive than Downing, although of somewhat different flavor. Excellent for home use.

Red Jacket (*Josselyn*).

A splendid cropper, and one of the finest for home use.

Asparagus

Conover Colossal.

A variety that produces mammoth shoots, and very popular for home or market.

Palmetto.

Old favorite. A heavier cropper than Conover Colossal, and popular for home or market growing.

Washington.

The result of 15 year's work in plant breeding by specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The plants are very rapid growers, producing exceedingly tender stalks of most excellent flavor. It yields heavily of stalks 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The buds do not open until taller than the cutting stage. Stalks beautiful, dark green, with overcolor of purple. The mature stalks grow very tall, often over 6 feet high. Because of the great resistance of this variety to the rust fungus, this is the safest and best variety to plant. The plants we offer are of the genuine, selected strain of Washington Asparagus.

Rhubarb

Linneus.

A new selected strain having large, stalks of bright red color; fine; tender and early.

Victoria.

Stalks tall and large. Comes extra early and is unexcelled for forcing for the early spring market, and for this purpose is appreciated by truck growers.

INDEX

| Name | Page | Name | Page | Name | Page | Name | Page |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Acanthopanax | 15 | Convallaria | 37 | Kerria | 19 | Privet | 19, 28 |
| Acer | 6 | Coralberry | 23 | Kniphofia | 39 | Prunus | 10 |
| Achillea | 35 | Coreopsis | 37 | Lantern Plant | 41 | Pseudotsuga | 14 |
| Aesculus | 6 | Cornelian Cherry | 16 | Larch | 8 | Quercus | 10 |
| Ailanthus | 7 | Cornus | 8, 16 | Larkspur | 37 | Quince | 58 |
| Almond | 15 | Corylus | 16 | Larix | 8 | Raspberries | 61 |
| Althea | 35 | Cotoneaster | 16 | Lathyrus | 39 | Red Bud | 7 |
| Althea, Shrub | 18 | Crab, Flowering | 9 | Lespedeza | 19 | Red Cedar | 13 |
| Ampelopsis | 25 | Cranberry Bush | 24 | Ligustrum | 19, 28 | Rhamnus | 20 |
| Amygdalus | 7, 15 | Crataegus | 8, 28 | Limonium | 39 | Rhodotypos | 20 |
| Anchusa | 35 | Crocus | 42 | Lilac | 23, 28 | Rhubarb | 63 |
| Anemoneae | 35 | Currants | 63 | Lilium | 39 | Rhus | 20 |
| Apples | 44-50 | Cydonia | 17 | Lily-of-the-Valley | 37 | Ribes | 20 |
| Crabs | 9, 50, 51 | Day Lily | 38 | Linden | 11 | Ribbon Grass | 40 |
| Apricots | 58 | Delphinium | 37 | Liriodendron | 8 | Robinia | 10, 21 |
| Aquilegia | 35 | Desmodium | 19 | Lobelia | 39 | Rosa | 28 |
| Aralia | 7, 15 | Deutzia | 17, 28 | Locust | 10 | Roseacacia | 21 |
| Arboretum | 14, 27 | Devil's Walking Stick | 7 | Lonicera | 19, 26, 28 | Rosemallow | 38 |
| Aristolochia | 25 | Dewberries | 62 | Lupinus | 39 | Rose, Rugosa | 28, 32 |
| Aronia | 15 | Dianthus | 37 | Lupine | 39 | Roses, Bush | 29-32 |
| Arrow-wood | 24 | Dicentra | 37 | Lychnis | 39 | Roses, Climbing | 33-34 |
| Artemesia | 36 | Digitalis | 37 | Lycium | 26 | Roses, Wild | 34 |
| Asclepias | 36 | Diospyros | 8 | Maclura | 28 | Rudbeckia | 41 |
| Ash | 8 | Dogwood | 8, 16 | Maiden Hair Tree | 8 | Russian Olive | 8, 17, 28 |
| Asparagus | 63 | Dutchman's Pipe | 25 | Malus | 9 | Salix | 10, 11, 21 |
| Aster | 36 | Echinacea | 37 | Maple | 6 | Sea Lavender | 39 |
| Baby's Breath | 37 | Elm | 11 | Matrimony Vine | 26 | Sedum | 42 |
| Baloon Flower | 41 | Elder | 21 | Miscanthus | 39 | Snowball | 25 |
| Barberry | 15, 27 | Elaeagnus | 8, 17, 28 | Mock Orange | 20 | Snowberry | 23 |
| Basswood | 11 | Engelman Creeper | 25 | Monarda | 39 | Sorbaria | 21 |
| Beebalm | 39 | Erianthus | 39 | Morus | 9, 11, 28 | Sorbus | 10, 11 |
| Berberis | 15, 27 | Eulalia | 39 | Mountain Ash | 10, 11 | Spirea | 20, 22, 28 |
| Betula | 7, 11 | Euonymus | 17 | Mulberry | 9, 11, 58 | Spruce | 13, 27 |
| Bignonia | 25 | Exochorda | 17 | Myosotis | 39 | Speedwell | 42 |
| Birch | 7, 11 | False Dragonhead | 41 | Nannyberry | 24 | Statice | 39 |
| Bittersweet | 25 | False Spirea | 21 | Narcissus | 42 | Stephanandra | 23 |
| Blackberries | 62 | Filbert | 16 | Ninebark | 20 | Stonecrop | 42 |
| Black Haw | 24 | Forget-Me-Not | 39 | Nut Trees | 12 | Strawberries | 62 |
| Blanketflower | 37 | Forsythia | 18 | Oak | 10 | Strawberry Bush | 17 |
| Bleeding Heart | 37 | Foxglove | 37 | Oak | 10 | Sumac | 20 |
| Bocconia | 36 | Fraxinus | 8 | Oriental Poppy | 40 | Sunflower | 38 |
| Boltonia | 36 | Fringing Tree | 16 | Ornamental Shrubs | 15 | Sweet William | 37 |
| Boston Ivy | 25 | Funkia | 39 | Osage Orange | 28 | Sweet Shrub | 16 |
| Box Elder | 6 | Gaillardia | 37 | Paeonia | 40 | Sycamore | 9 |
| Box Thorn | 20 | Ginkgo | 8 | Painted Lady | 36 | Symphoricarpos | 23 |
| Buddleia | 15 | Gleditsia | 8 | Fansy, Tufted | 42 | Syringa | 23, 28 |
| Bugloss | 35 | Gooseberries | 63 | Papaver | 40 | Tamarix | 24 |
| Bulbs | 42 | Grapes | 59, 60 | Pea Tree | 16 | Thorn | 28 |
| Burning Bush | 17 | Grasses | 39 | Peaches | 7, 51-53 | Thuja | 14 |
| Bush Clover | 19 | Gypsophila | 37 | Pears | 50-51 | Tilia | 11 |
| Button Bush | 16 | Hackberry | 7 | Pearl Bush | 17 | Torch Lily | 38 |
| Butterfly Bush | 15 | Hawthorn | 7 | Pecan | 12 | Tree of Heaven | 7 |
| Butterfly Weed | 36 | Hazelnut | 16 | Peony | 40 | Tritoma | 39 |
| Butternut | 12 | Hedges, Screens, Windbreaks | 27 | Perennial Pea | 39 | Trumpet Creeper | 25 |
| Calycanthus | 15 | Helianthus | 38 | Perennials | 35-42 | Tulip Tree | 8 |
| Campanula | 36 | Hemerocallis | 38 | Persimmon | 8 | Tulips | 42 |
| Canterbury Bell | 36 | Hibiscus | 18, 38 | Phalaris | 40 | Ulmus | 11 |
| Caragana | 16 | Hickoria | 12 | Philadelphus | 20 | Veronica | 42 |
| Cardinal Flower | 39 | Hollyhock | 35 | Phlox | 41 | Viburnum | 24, 28 |
| Castanea | 7 | Honey Locust | 8 | Physalis | 41 | Vines, Climbing | 25 |
| Catalpa | 7 | Honeysuckle | 19, 26, 28 | Physocarpus | 20 | Viola | 42 |
| Celastrus | 25 | Horse Chestnut | 7 | Physostegia | 41 | Virginia Creeper | 25 |
| Celtis | 7 | Hosta | 38 | Picea | 14 | Walnut | 12 |
| Centaurea | 36 | Hyacinths | 42 | Pine | 13, 27 | Wayfaring Tree | 24 |
| Cephalanthus | 16 | Hydrangea | 18 | Pink | 37 | Willow | 10, 11, 21 |
| Cercis | 7 | Hypericum | 18 | Pinus | 13 | Winterberry | 19 |
| Cherries | 57, 58 | Ilex | 19 | Planetree | 9 | Weeping Trees | 11 |
| Chestnut | 7, 12 | Iris | 38, 39 | Plantain Lily | 39 | Weigela | 25 |
| Chinonanthus | 16 | Japan Quince | 17 | Platanus | 9 | Wistaria | 26 |
| Chokeberry | 15 | Juglans | 12 | Platyodon | 41 | Yarrow | 35 |
| Chrysanthemum | 36 | Junipers | 13, 27 | Plum | 10, 54-56 | Yucca | 42 |
| Clematis | 26 | Juniperus | 13 | Plume Poppy | 36 | Zelra Grass | 40 |
| Columbine | 35 | | | Poplar | 9 | | |
| | | | | Populus | 9 | | |

SPRAY CALENDAR

| Plant | Pest | When to Spray | Materials, Remarks |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Apples and Pears | Standard schedule for all common pests. | Dormant Cluster bud Calyx 1st summer spray 2nd summer spray | Lime-sulphur or Oil Emulsion Lime-sulphur, Lead Arsenate Same Same Same, or Bordeaux, Arsenate |
| Peaches Plums Cherries | Fungi and Insects Borers | Dormant Pre-shucks After shucks drop Late September | Lime-sulphur or Oil Emulsion Self-boiled Lime-sulphur Same (and Lead Arsenate) Paradichlorobenzene |
| Grapes | Leaf Hopper Mildew and Rots | When insect is young Before bloom, after bloom and at 10 day intervals | Nicotine Sulphate Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead |
| Currants Gooseberries | Caterpillars Aphids | When worms appear When first seen | Lead Arsenate Nicotine Sulphate |
| Raspberries Blackberries | Anthraxnose Orange rust Cane borer | When shoots are 6 to 10 inches long, again before bloom When seen When seen | Lime-sulphur Dig plants and burn Cut canes and burn |
| Roses | Slugs Mildew | When seen Before bloom | Arsenate of Lead Bordeaux Mixture |
| Shrubs | Aphids Caterpillars Scale | When seen When seen Dormant | Nicotine Sulphate Lead Arsenate Lime-sulphate or Oil Emulsion |
| Evergreens | Scale Bagworms Red spider | When young are hatching Early June When observed | Oil Emulsion or Nicotine Sulphate Lead Arsenate, or hand pick in early spring Lime Sulphur or Sulphur Dust |
| Shade Trees | Caterpillars Aphids Scale Borers | When seen When seen Dormant | Lead Arsenate Nicotine Sulphate Oil Emulsion or Lime-sulphur Dig out with knife or wire |
| Perennials | Aphids Caterpillars Rusts, mildews, etc. | When seen When seen First appearance | Nicotine Sulphate Lead Arsenate Bordeaux Mixture |

SPRAY THOROUGHLY, SPRAY AT THE RIGHT TIME. USE THE RIGHT MATERIAL.

